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A CODE

OF

STATUTES and RULES

For the GOVERNMENT of the

INFIRMARY

For the Counties of

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM,

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND;

To which is prefixed,

An Account of the Origin and present State of the Infirmary, and particularly of the Plan lately adopted for its internal Improvement and Extension.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:

PRINTED BY EDW. WALKER, PILGRIM-STREET.

1801.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY EDINBURGH Established 1773

" Lo! a goodly Hospital ascends,
" In which they bade each lenient aid be nigh,
" That could the sick-bed smooth
" It was a worthy edifying sight,
" And gives to human kind peculiar grace,
" To see kind hands attending day and night,
" With tender ministry from place to place:
" Some prop the head; some from the pallid face
" Wipe off the faint cold dews weak nature sheds;
" Some reach the healing draught; the while to chase
" The fear supreme, around their soften'd beds,
" Some holy man, by prayer, all opening heaven dispreds."

THOMSON.

AN ACCOUNT, &c.

" TO counterbalance the various evils and miſeries " of life," ſays an elegant and humane writer, " provi- " dence has planted in our natures a benevolent princi- " ple, which inclines us, by an involuntary emotion, to " relieve the diſtreſſes of our fellow-creatures, and gives " us the pureſt and moſt ſenſible pleaſure for our reward." From the univerſal diffuſion of this amiable principle, few projects calculated to alleviate the ſufferings of the lower orders of ſociety, have, in this age and nation, failed of meeting with effectual ſupport: and, perhaps, no part of the country has been more conſpicuous than the town and neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, in patronizing eſtabliſhments for the relief of the poor, under the aggravated afflictions of want and diſeaſe.

It is needleſs to enter into a particular hiſtory of the various charitable inſtitutions which exiſt at preſent in this town; but a ſlight ſketch of the origin and ſtate of the Infirmary will be a neceſſary introduction to the following account of the plan lately adopted for its extenſion and internal improvement.

Sect. 1. *The Origin and preſent State of the Infirmary.*

IN the beginning of the year 1751, the members of a reſpectable ſociety in Newcaſtle, reſolved, on account of the deaths of ſome, and the advancing age of others of their body, to diſcontinue their ſtated meetings: but, previous to their doing ſo, to leave ſome permanent memorial of the ſociety having exiſted, by the propoſal of ſome project of public utility. On the day appointed for this benevolent purpoſe, the late eminent ſurgeon, Mr Richard Lambert, then a young man, ſuggeſted the eſtabliſhment of an In-

firmary ; and this, appearing more beneficial than any other project which had been presented, met with the unanimous concurrence of the meeting. * In consequence, a letter signed B. K. was inserted in the Newcastle papers, strongly recommending a subscription for effecting so desirable an object. A subscription was accordingly opened on the 9th of February, 1751, and soon attracted the notice of the following distinguished characters; the Earl of Northumberland, the Lord Bishop of Durham, Lord Ravensworth, Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. George Bowes, Esq. the Mayor of Newcastle, (Ralph Sowerby, Esq.) Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart. Sir Henry Grey, Bart. and Matthew Ridley, Esq. To introduce the names of all the benefactors to this useful establishment would far exceed the limits prescribed to this sketch: but, in grateful testimony of the benevolence of the original contributors to the building, a list of their names and donations is subjoined.

On the 21st of March, 1751, it was resolved to carry the charity into immediate effect; and, in the mean time, a temporary house, capable of holding 23 beds, was hired; and application was made to the corporation for a piece of ground on the Forth Banks, on which the Infirmary now stands.

On the 5th of September the first stone of the building was laid by the Right Rev. Dr Joseph Butler, Lord Bishop of Durham; and on the 8th of October, 1752, the edifice being completely fitted up, was opened for the reception of patients.

The Infirmary stands in an open, dry, elevated situation, at a short distance from the town, and from the river Tyne. The out-grounds are convenient, and command a pleasing prospect of the adjoining country. The building is of stone, and presents a plain, but elegant, front to

* Mr Joseph Airey, Mr George and Mr Ralph Headlam, and Mr Richard Burdus, were also members of this society, and the earliest benefactors to the Infirmary.

the South; from the eaſtern extremity there runs northward a ſpacious wing fronting the Eaſt. The principal, or ſouth front, contains four ſtories, the baſement, the ground floor, the chamber, and the attic. The wing is two ſtories high, with an attic ward at its northern extremity. The ground floor is 13 feet, the chamber 12, and the attic ſtory 9 feet high. The offices are placed behind the front and the wing, with which they nearly form a quadrangle, incloſing a ſquare paved yard; but the offices being low, the Infirmary, from without, is capable of a complete ventilation.

With reſpect to interior arrangements, it has hitherto had all the faults of the older hoſpitals. Some of the wards are too large, and all of them too much crowded:—The galleries, in the wing, which ought to have acted as ventilators to the houſe, being cloſed up at one end, the ventilation is completely obſtructed; while an ill-contrived neceſſary placed in each, contaminates the air. One room only is ſet apart for the reception of a ſingle patient, when affected with a dangerous diſeaſe; and it is allotted for thoſe who have undergone the operation of lithotomy. All the bedſteads in the houſe, are made of wood, and have flock-mattraſſes.

Sect. 2. Plan for the internal Improvement and Extenſion of the Infirmary.

From this account of the interior arrangements of the Infirmary, it will appear, that it has hitherto been by no means ſo well calculated as might have been wiſhed, for giving relief in thoſe diſeaſes in which quiet, reſt, and pure air, are eſſential to recovery. In large wards, where mutual miſery and diſturbance continually prevail, the diſeaſes of patients are often in danger of being rather aggravated, than remedied or relieved.

A queſtion then naturally occurs, "Are theſe evils "neceſſarily and inſeparably attached to Infirma-"ries? Or do they ſpring from faults which are

" capable of being rectified?" With a view to attract the attention and known humanity of the supporters of this institution to the consideration of a question so important, a printed paper, in the form of a letter, was transmitted by Dr Clark to every governor, on the 11th of June, 1801, containing the " result of an enquiry into " the state of various Infirmaries; a comparative view " of the success of the practice in the improved, and in " the older hospitals; and a proposal for the INTERNAL " IMPROVEMENT and EXTENSION of the Infirmary at " Newcastle."

In consequence of the remarks contained in this paper, the following governors, together with the physicians and surgeons of the charity, were, at a special court, held on Thursday, June 25, (Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. in the chair) appointed a committee, " for the " purpose of considering the expediency of the proposed " internal improvement of the Infirmary, procuring " plans of the proposed extension of the building, and " estimates of the expences attending the same, and " causing a report of their proceedings, and opinion " thereon, to be printed and circulated among the " governors, previous to the anniversary meeting in " August," viz.

Thos. Bigge, Esq.	James Losh, Esq.
Nath. Clayton, Esq.	Cha. Ogle, Esq.
Thos. Gibson, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Prosser.
Thos. E. Headlam, Esq.	R. H. Williamson, Esq.
Anth. Hopper, Esq.	Nich. Walton, Esq.
William Lloyd, Esq.	Rev. Jona. Walton.

On the 21st of July, the above committee, having previously with great attention examined the internal state of the Infirmary, circulated among the governors a most IMPORTANT REPORT on the defects of the Infirmary, and the most effectual means of remedying them.

" The principal cause of the contamination of the " air in the whole house," the committee observe,

" ariſes from the long ward on the ground floor of the " wing (containing twenty beds) and that immediately " adjoining (containing ſeven beds), which from their " ſituation will not admit of being converted into well-" aired lodging rooms." They propoſe " to convert " theſe into phyſicians' and ſurgeons' conſulting rooms, " a waiting-hall for the patients, and a diſpenſary, (all " of which neceſſary accommodations are at preſent very " imperfect) and to remove an extremely offenſive " neceſſary in the paſſage." The committee conſider the long ward on " the ſecond floor of the wing (con-" taining twenty-three beds) capable of complete ven-" tilation, by ſubſtituting a water-cloſet for the neceſ-" ſary, opening the gallery at each end, and dividing " the ward into three apartments, containing ſix beds " each. The adjoining ward on the ſame floor of the " wing, they would convert into a dining-room for the " female-patients; and that immediately above it, into " a comfortable apartment for three patients."

The wards in the front appeared alſo " too much " crowded, and in ſummer to ſuffer much from the heat " of the ſun." The committee propoſe, " that inſtead " of eleven, theſe wards ſhall contain only ſeven beds " each, and that every window have ſtrong Venetian " blinds on the outſide. Alſo that two ſmall rooms, " now differently occupied, be converted into wards, " each to contain two beds."

" To obtain a ſucceſſion of pure, freſh air," they recommend, " that every window have a portion of each " pane in the top of the upper ſaſh cut away, and a " frame of glaſs placed on a croſs bar, and moveable on " it by hinges, ſo as to make a greater or leſs angle " with the window, and conſequently to admit more or " leſs air at pleaſure, riſing towards the ceiling. * Alſo

* Still more effectually to diffuse the air equally, it is proposed to convey it from without, by a wooden tube, placed under the floor, and opening into the middle of each room, with a valve to shut at pleasure; and to carry off the vitiated air, by means of an aperture and valve in the ceiling, immediately above the opening

" that apertures be made through the walls into the " gallery, oppoſite to the windows in each ward; having doors turning on ſwivels, which may, if neceſſary, " be locked, to prevent the patients from ſhutting " them."

" As bedſteads conſtructed of wood are prolific " ſources for the propagation of vermin, and as com- " plete cleanlineſs cannot be effected in Infirmaries " where ſuch furniture is uſed," the committee alſo propoſe to have " all the bedſteads made of hammered iron, " with joints, to turn up in the day time, and to ſtand " with their heads againſt the wall. Some of the iron " bedſteads, in every ward, to have a ſcrew to raiſe " or lower the back, for altering the poſition of patients " when in a weak ſtate."

Having pointed out theſe improvements, the committee declare it to be their " decided opinion, that the " air can never be kept pure, if more than fifty pa- " tients are admitted into the old building. Accom- " modations will therefore be wanting for thirty-four " in-patients, according to the preſent eſtabliſhment, as " well as ſeparate rooms for patients under dangerous " diſeaſes, and after operations of magnitude, when per- " fect *quiet* and pure *air* are ſo eſſential to recovery." To embrace theſe important objects, and to place this charity on a footing with the moſt approved Infirmaries, the committee propoſe " an extenſion of the building."

In planning this extenſion it was the leading object to effect complete ventilation both in the new and in the old houſe. For this reaſon the quadrangular form has been avoided, and the new building, inſtead of being added as a wing correſpondent to the other, is to com-

in the floor below, communicating with a similar tube, which terminates in a brick funnel, running parallel with the chimney, to the top of the building. In calm weather, or when the atmosphere in any of the wards becomes tainted by particular diseases of the patients, it is proposed to fix a stove grate in every funnel in the garret, to accelerate the motion of the air, and carry off contagious vapours.

mence immediately where the front galleries of the preſent building terminate towards the Weſt. Each ſtory is to conſiſt of a ſingle row of wards, and a gallery,* which will have a ſouthern aſpect, and will communicate with thoſe of the old houſe; by which means a thorough ventilation of both buildings will be ſecured; while the new wards will not only enjoy the benefit of every contrivance for ventilation which has already been mentioned, but, having a northern aſpect, will be protected from the inconvenience of the heat in ſummer, experienced in the old houſe. Still more effectually to ſecure a ſupply of freſh, pure air, ventilating croſs galleries, with a fire place in each, are propoſed to be conſtructed in the ſecond and third ſtories, between the new and the old building. Theſe are alſo to ſerve the purpoſe of dining rooms for the male-patients, and ſuch patients as are able to ſit up are to remain in them ſome hours daily, during which time their bedding is to be carried into the open air, and the wards expoſed to ventilation.

The committee having paid ſo much attention to the obtaining ſupplies of pure, freſh air, and alſo to its equal diſtribution, have further recommended that a uſeful invention of Mr Moſer's ſhould be introduced in the conſtruction of the new building, by which atmoſpheric air, paſſing through a ſquare opening made in the wall on a level with the floor in the baſement ſtory, is heated by a ſand-bath, and is conveyed, by earthen tubes placed perpendicularly, into the galleries, and thence into the wards.

Each ward, containing ſix bedſteads, will have two windows in front, and alſo two faſhed windows in the back wall, in a direct line with thoſe in the front and in the gallery. The wards with two beds will have each a window in front, and alſo in the back wall, in the ſame direction. By this means the moſt complete thorough

* The new building will be 125 feet long, and the gallery 6 feet 6 inches broad; in which the patients will be allowed to walk when the weather is wet.

ventilation may be obtained at all times. The baſement ſtory, 11 feet high, will contain hot, cold, vapour, and ſhower baths, a laundry, and other neceſſary offices. The ſecond and third ſtories, 14 feet high, will contain four wards, each 25 by 24, capable of holding ſix beds each; and the fourth ſtory, five rooms, each 25 by 12, in which are to be lodged only one patient, and a convaleſcent or a nurſe. Theſe rooms are to be allotted to patients in dangerous complaints, or after operations of magnitude, and are therefore properly placed on the ſame floor with the operation-room.

To the weſt end of the new building it is propoſed to annex two wards with ſix bedſteads each, and two wards with two bedſteads each, together with a kitchen, waſh-houſe, and water-cloſet, for infectious fevers of accidental occurrence. There will be a door at the end of the gallery, communicating with the ſtaircaſe belonging to theſe wards, for the convenience of removing patients from the Infirmary, but which, afterwards, will be kept ſhut, to prevent the contagion from ſpreading.

Every floor in the new houſe will have a nurſe's room, ſcullery, and water-cloſet, conveniently ſituated, and abundantly ſupplied with water from a large leaden ciſtern, placed on the top of the new building, where it joins the old Infirmary. From this ciſtern the wards in the new building, and water-cloſets and wards in the old houſe are alſo to be ſupplied: by which means cleanlineſs will be more readily and expeditiouſly effected.

The committee preſented the report, of which the above is an abridged account, to a ſpecial court held on the 4th of Auguſt, 1801, (Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. in the chair;) when, after mature deliberation, and examination of the plans and elevation of the propoſed new building, the following motions, among ſeveral others, were made by Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. and unanimouſly agreed to:—

"1. That this court, being of opinion that the Infir-

" mary in its preſent ſtate, is but ill calculated to anſwer " the benevolent purpoſes of ſuch an inſtitution, do ap- " prove of the report of the committee, dated 21ſt July.

" 2. That a ſubſcription be entered into for the pur- " poſe of carrying into execution the plan propoſed by " the ſaid committee, for the improvement and extenſion " of the Infirmary."

The following gentlemen, in addition to the former committee, viz. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. C. J. Brandling, Eſq. M. P. The Hon. C. Grey, M. P. T. R. Beaumont, Eſq. M. P. Sir R. Milbanke, Bart. M. P. Rowland Burdon, Eſq. M. P. The Mayor of Newcaſtle, Samuel Lawton, Eſq. and the Rev. Fred. Ekins, were appointed a committee for improvement, with full powers to carry into effect the objects contained in the report.

The ſubſcription was opened by a draft for 500l. incloſed in a letter to Mr Ingham, from the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, in which his Grace expreſſes, in the moſt polite terms, " his high opinion of the utility of the In- " firmary, and his wiſh that the propoſed improvements " might be carried into effect." The ſums ſubſcribed at this court exceeded 1600l.

On the 23d of September the foundation ſtone of the new building was laid by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. as repreſentative, upon this occaſion, of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The ſubſcription at this time amounted to L.2817. 3s. 0d. and it is a pleaſing circumſtance to remark, that the repreſentatives of the moſt diſtinguiſhed families, connected with the intereſts of the three counties of Newcaſtle, Durham, and Northumberland, have, with the utmoſt liberality, humanely contributed to carry into perfection this benevolent inſtitution, eſtabliſhed by their anceſtors.

Sect. 3. New Code of Statutes and Rules for the Government of the Infirmary.

IT was natural, in tracing the hiſtory of the Infirmary, to have our attention firſt directed to the improvements in the buildings, and accommodations for the patients; but an eſſential ſervice has alſo been this year rendered to it by the judicious labour which has been beſtowed on the reviſion of the ſtatutes and rules for the government of this uſeful inſtitution.

The laſt edition of the ſtatutes* having been many years out of print, a committee, conſiſting of the following governors:

The Rev. Dr Proſſer,	Wm. Lloyd, Eſq.
Nich. Walton, Eſq.	John Davidſon, Eſq.
Rev. Jona. Walton,	R. H. Williamſon, Eſq.
Rev. John Fawcett,	N. Clayton, Eſq.
Thos. Gibſon, Eſq.	and the

Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Infirmary, was appointed on the 6th of November, 1800, to frame ſuch a CODE for the future government of the Infirmary, as ſhould appear to them neceſſary or expedient from change of circumſtances in the charity, or from hoſpital arrangements being better underſtood.

In framing this code, the committee have availed themſelves of the rules of ſeveral improved charities of a ſimilar nature, and alſo of the works of Doctors Percival, Aikin, and Rollo, and of the committee of the royal ſociety of medicine at Paris.† It may, therefore, be reaſonably expected that their labours will tend very materially to promote the intereſts of the charity.

On an attentive peruſal of the new code it is preſumed,

* The ſtatutes were firſt published in 1751, and reprinted in 1752.

† Nouveau plan de conſtitution pour la medicine en France.

that it will be found to contain every neceſſary rule for effecting cleanlineſs and ventilation through the whole of the houſe; for ſecuring decency, order, and perſonal cleanlineſs among the patients; for rendering their ſituation more comfortable, and inſuring their more ſpeedy recovery, by the ſeparation of diſeaſes; and, finally, for promoting the improvement of medical and ſurgical knowledge, in which the objects of this charity, and the public at large are ſo materially intereſted.

But in order that the Infirmary may produce all the benefits which may be expected to reſult from theſe eſſential improvements in its buildings and accommodations, it is abſolutely neceſſary that all the ſtatutes and rules of the new code be carried into effectual execution. There muſt be a regular ſyſtem of management. And this muſt depend upon the perſonal attention of the governors to the general intereſts of the charity. This will be found neceſſary, not only to check every irregularity in the patients, and to animate the exertions of every department; but alſo to prevent the funds from being improvidently waſted. Individuals, nay all the ſtated officers of the houſe, may perform their reſpective duties, yet as a whole the charity will not produce its full effects, without a reſpectable attendance at the quarterly courts, a proper attention of the weekly viſitors, and the conſtant exertions of a vigilant and active committee.

Sect. 4. The Neceſſity and Importance of the principal Improvements of the Infirmary illuſtrated. *

ALTHOUGH the governors, who have examined into the ſtate of the Infirmary, as hitherto *conſtructed* and *regulated*, are completely convinced of the neceſſity of the improvements which are to be adopted, and the advantages which will reſult from them, yet it is judged proper, by way of illuſtration, to offer a few remarks under the following diſtinct heads, in order that the contributors at large may eſtimate the importance and utility of the arrangements which are to be obſerved in the future conduct of the charity.

1. *Accommodation for In-patients.*

The diſpoſition of lodging rooms into long wards is the principal cauſe of bad air in hoſpitals, and of the want of ſucceſs in treating the ſick. I am perſuaded, ſays a benevolent author, already quoted, † "that every "precaution and contrivance to ſweeten the air will be "only palliative, whilſt the great ſources of contagion, "large crowded wards remain in uſe." "It is true the "firſt appearance of a large ward ſtrikes us with the "idea of ſomewhat very ſpacious and airy; but if we "conceive for a moment, in imagination, that it was "partitioned into as many ſeparate diviſions as there are "patients, we ſhall be ſenſible how narrow a ſpace is "allotted to each. Various other circumſtances, ſuch "as the mutual diſturbance and terror ariſing among the "ſick from the ſhocking view of each others ſufferings, "their agonies, raving and dying groans, all plead

* This ſection comprehends all the modern Infirmary arrangements; and as the governors who attend the QUARTERLY COURTS, and compoſe the HOUSE-COMMITTEE, are the efficient *managers* of the charity, it is of the greateſt importance that they ſhould be well acquainted with theſe.

† Dr. Aikin, in his thoughts on hoſpitals.

" ſtrongly with humanity againſt theſe diſmal lodging " places."

By dividing the long wards in the old houſe, in the manner which has been propoſed, and conſtructing all thoſe in the new building of a moderate ſize, the following important advantages will be obtained. The phyſicians and ſurgeons will have accommodations for admitting the in-patients, and for preſcribing for their out-patients. * The wards will be more eaſily cleaned, ventilated, and ſupplied with air of regulated temperature; and, what is of the greateſt importance, they will admit of the ſeparation of patients, and of their arrangement according to diſeaſe.

2. *Reduction of the Number of Patients in the Wards.*

The late Sir John Pringle, who paſſed a great part of his life in military hoſpitals, lays it down as a rule, " to admit ſo few patients into each ward, that a perſon " unacquainted with the danger of bad air might imagine " there was room to take in a double or treble number." This rule has been as nearly as poſſible adopted, and will be carried into execution when the wards in the old houſe are altered, and thoſe in the new building conſtructed.

Crowding too many ſick perſons into one ward is always attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences. This might eaſily be demonſtrated from the works of various medical writers of great authority; but the following fact adduced on the authority of Mr Stokoe, an ingenious ſurgeon, at Hexham, who ſerved in the navy during the American, and part of the preſent war, places this important ſubject in the moſt ſtriking point of view. " When our forces were withdrawn from Toulon, " the ſick there were removed from the hoſpital to Porto-

* See page 7.

" Ferrajo, in the iſland of Elba ; and I was appointed by " the commander in chief to ſuperintend all that were " landed.

" For want of room the ſick were all lodged together ; " and not being able to procure bedſteads nor cradles, " they were put into ſeparate hammocks, fixed in one " ſingle row, in the middle of a large ward. An empty " ſpace, of one yard at leaſt, was left all round the " ward, and the hammocks were placed ſo far aſunder, " as to allow the attendants to paſs readily betwixt each. " The ſick, when received into this hoſpital, had no " ſymptoms of ſea-ſcurvy. They were, however, allowed " animal broths, with plenty of freſh vegetables, and, " each man, two lemons daily. In leſs than a fortnight " the ſores of the patients aſſumed a worſe appearance, " and the ſtumps of thoſe who had undergone amputa- " tion and digeſted well, now became flaccid and gan- " grenous, and diſcharged copiouſly a dark coloured of- " fenſive matter : exceſſive diarhœa, and cold ſweats ſuc- " ceeded, which, in a few days, terminated the exiſtence " of the patients, if they were not ſpeedily removed from " the contaminated air of this hoſpital. I alſo obſerved " if a patient with the ſlighteſt ſore lay next a patient " in a worſe diſeaſe, and more eſpecially if he lay be- " twixt two ſuch patients, his ſore very rapidly degene- " rated. Even the ſlighteſt ſcratches in the nurſes be- " came formidable ſores.

" In this dilemma I cauſed one half of the ſick to be " carried on board a ſhip ; and in the courſe of five or " ſix days their ſores, as well as the ſores of thoſe who " remained in the hoſpital, aſſumed a more favourable " aſpect, and their health moſt obviouſly improved. In " the courſe of fourteen days more the ſick on board " ſhip were, from ſome cauſe or other, ſent back to the " hoſpital. * All the patients, in conſequence of

* This temporary hospital was situated at a short distance from the town. It had formerly been a warehouse, and consisted of two tolerably lofty stories. The lower story which rose some steps from the ground, lodged Mr Stokoe's patients. The upper story was occupied by other patients not under his care.

" being crowded together, became worſe in a few days, " and their diſeaſes could only be removed by ſending " one half of the patients back to the ſhip."

In an Infirmary in a neighbouring kingdom the ſame cauſe is attended with equally baneful effects. " Our ſurgical patients," ſays Mr J. Bell, " are expoſed " to infections from the medical wards; and eſpecially " to a diſeaſe, the hoſpital ſore, which ſeizes all thoſe " who have even the ſmalleſt inciſions practiſed upon " them: it infects all the ulcers, changes the ſlighteſt " ſores into gangrenes, and this diſeaſe, which is fre- " quent in exact proportion to the ſize of an hoſpital, " is ſo peculiar, that it is named the HOSPITAL GAN- " GRENE. It is like a plague; it rages twice a year in " ſuch a degree, that even the nurſes are infected: the " ſlighteſt ſcratch in their fingers turns out a moſt for- " midable ſore; and, at certain ſeaſons, no operations " can be ſafely performed."

In all Hoſpitals and Infirmaries which do not enjoy accommodations for the ſeparation of patients, the ſame cauſes, tho' acting in a leſs degree, are attended with alarming conſequences. " I am intimately acquainted with " a country Infirmary," Dr Aikin obſerves, " remarkable " for its neatneſs and excellence of conſtruction, and I " have even there very frequently ſeen a ſlow, depreſſing " fever, the offspring of putridity, creep over the pa- " tients' other complaints, become the principal diſorder, " and reſiſt every remedy that could be thought of, till " diſmiſſion from the houſe produced a ſpontaneous cure." Such a conſideration alone points out the neceſſity and humanity of appropriating a DISTINCT BUILDING for the reception of infectious fevers, as has been agreed to by the governors of this charity.

3. *Regulated Ventilation.*

Supplies of freſh air are eſſentially neceſſary in every ward, yet it ſhould be admitted in ſuch a manner, that the patients' fears may not be alarmed, nor any ſymptom of

their diſeaſe aggravated by its falling upon them in currents. Its temperature muſt alſo be regarded in the cure of diſeaſes. In the ſummer no artificial means will, in general, be neceſſary to render the air warm in an hoſpital, and in this ſeaſon it may be admitted freely. But during the winter, when the thermometer is under 45, the ventilation ſhould be guarded. Dr Rollo, who has paid great attention to this important ſubject, obſerves, "That the temperature of a ward ſhould never be under "45, nor exceed 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and that there are no diſeaſes in a military hoſpital, except ſome ſtates of fever, in which a lower temperature than 45 will not be prejudicial or uncomfortable. Patients under pectoral complaints, and alſo under a mercurial proceſs, require a temperature rather above than below 50. The great object in theſe caſes, therefore, is to regulate the ventilation ſo that the temperature ſhall not be diminiſhed, when the external air is below 45 degrees."

By the adoption of the mode of ventilation already mentioned, and of Mr Moſer's method of ſupplying the galleries with heated atmoſpheric air, a free circulation of air, and a preſervation of it at a temperature ſuitable to the ſtate of the diſeaſes of the patients, will be readily obtained, which cannot fail in certain caſes to expedite recovery.

4. *Cleanlineſs.*

In the new code of rules the utmoſt attention has been paid to effect cleanlineſs, in the perſons of the patients, in their bed clothes, and in their wards: but, as an extenſion of the building was not then agreed to, one eſſential point was omitted. It is now propoſed to conſtruct an oven and fumigating room; and that the clothes of ſuch patients as are diſcovered to have vermin, or the itch, ſhall be baked in the oven, and afterwards fumigated. * It will be neceſſary to provide for ſuch pa-

* Baking and fumigating the clothes of persons labouring under

tients an hoſpital dreſs. From the want of ſuch precautions, the patients in the old houſe have often ſuffered ſeverely.

5. *The Separation of Patients, and their Diviſion and Arrangement according to Diſeaſe.*

This is the moſt important of all the modern improvements; but owing to want of accommodations, it has not been adopted in its full extent, unleſs in the royal hoſpital at Woolwich; which is certainly one of the moſt ſucceſsful inſtitutions of its kind in the kingdom.

In the Newcaſtle Infirmary the only diviſion of patients is into male and female, who are of courſe lodged in ſeparate wards. But when the new building is finiſhed, and the old houſe altered and improved, the *medical* alſo are to be ſeparated from the *ſurgical* patients; and in theſe two diviſions, they are likewiſe to be arranged according to *ſimilarity* of diſeaſe and wants. For example, there are wards to be appropriated *for inflammation and abceſs; for ſores and ulcers; for caſualties; for inflammatory fevers; for pectoral complaints; for patients under a mercurial proceſs*, (neceſſary in various obſtinate diſtempers); *and for miſcellaneous complaints* requiring ſimilarity of treatment.

The Infirmary, when extended and improved, will ſtill be poſſeſſed of further advantages; for in all the above diviſions of diſeaſes, when a patient's caſe requires perfect quiet, when he is apt to diſturb others, or is afflicted with noiſome ſymptoms, he will be placed in a ſeparate room, with a convaleſcent, or a nurſe.

Although it is deemed unneceſſary to enter into a detail of all the reaſons for the above diviſions, yet it may not be improper to offer a few remarks, with the view of

infectious diseases, effectually destroys contagion. These necessary processes will therefore be employed when accidental contagion occurs. The materials for fumigation consist of two parts of pulverized sulphur, and one of nitre.

convincing every benevolent ſupporter of this inſtitution, that the ſafety, and the lives of the patients, materially depend upon the accommodations which are now executing.

Violent contuſions, malignant ulcers, compound fractures, and mortification or gangrene, not only corrupt the air, but are, with great difficulty, nay often cannot be cured in a vitiated atmoſphere. In large crowded wards, where patients, labouring under ſuch diſeaſes, are intermingled with others, a contagious fever, called the hoſpital fever, has often been generated, which has ſpread through the whole houſe. It, however, much more frequently happens, that inſtead of this contagion being generated, the air becomes only contaminated to a certain degree, ſo as, generally, to deſtroy the patients, who labour under the above complaints, and to retard, or entirely prevent the recovery of thoſe under other diſeaſes, who are lodged with them. Even the wounds made by ſurgeons, in their neceſſary operations, very often terminate unfortunately, where the patients are crowded and promiſcuouſly lodged. From this cauſe, in the hoſpitals in the metropolis, and all thoſe conſtructed on a ſimilar plan, the mortality in conſequence of compound fractures, and after important operations, is great to an alarming degree; whilſt, in infirmaries with proper accommodations, the mortality, after ſuch accidents and operations, is inconſiderable. *

* In the royal artillery hoſpital at Woolwich, in ſimple and compound fractures only *one* in *twenty-five* dies; and in amputation *one* in *eleven*. In the Northampton new infirmary, the proportion of deaths, after compound fractures and amputation, is only *one* in *twenty*. In the Glaſgow infirmary, the deaths from fractures, are *one* in *twenty*; and from amputation, *one* in *twelve*.—Such ſucceſs will aſtoniſh every practitioner in the older hoſpitals: but the comparative ſucceſs is not in theſe *accidents* and *operations* greater than in *diſeaſes in general:* for in the new infirmary at Northampton, only *one* in *thirty-one* dies; whereas in the old hoſpital *one* in *nineteen*, *communibus annis*, died.

6. *Diſeaſes which are proper for Reception into an Infirmary, and thoſe which ought not to be received into it.*

THE expreſs deſign of an Infirmary is to afford relief to the indigent ſick, who cannot be treated with ſucceſs at their own houſes. It is, therefore, peculiarly calculated for the reception of patients under violent accidents, and diſeaſes requiring the aid of ſurgery. The *medical* caſes which are moſt proper to be received, are thoſe which are intricate or dangerous in their nature, which require particular attention, which are capable of ſpeedy relief, and which are not apt to be aggravated by confinement in the air of an hoſpital.* Under theſe heads are comprehended a more numerous liſt of diſeaſes than the Infirmary is capable of receiving. If, therefore, improper objects be received, the funds of the charity will be injudiciouſly waſted, and thoſe patients excluded, for want of room, whoſe diſeaſes can only be treated with advantage in the houſe. To obviate ſo great an evil, the phyſicians and ſurgeons, by the new code of rules, are to be the ſole judges, when a proper object is admitted, whether he ſhall be made an *in* or *out*-patient: and that patients whoſe caſes can only be treated with effect in the houſe may more readily find admiſſion, no patient is to remain in the Infirmary, when he can be treated with equal advantage out of it. For the ſame reaſon *monthly conſultations* are to be held on the caſes of patients, after they have been two months in the houſe; and they are to be immediately diſmiſſed, or made out patients, unleſs it be certified by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, that they are likely to receive material benefit from a longer ſtay.

Having made theſe general remarks, it may now be proper to ſpecify the diſeaſes which ought not to be admitted into the Infirmary, and are therefore excluded by the rules:—

* See code of ſtatutes, &c. page 27, rule 107.

" No woman big with child; no children under ſe-
" ven years of age, (except when an important ſurgical
" operation is required); no perſon afflicted with inſa-
" nity, labouring under the meaſles, ſmall-pox, or infec-
" tious fevers; * afflicted with cancer not admitting of
" extirpation, or labouring under ſcrophula of a high
" taint, (unleſs when ſome important operation is re-
" quired); no perſon in the laſt ſtage of conſumption,
" hectic fever, or of dropſy; no perſon afflicted with
" palſy proceeding from a worn out conſtitution, or from
" decay of old age; and no perſon judged to be incura-
" ble, and in a dying ſtate, can be admitted as in-patients
" on any account." †

The propriety and neceſſity of excluding patients labouring under the diſeaſes juſt mentioned, are too obvious to require any comment. But no ſtate of ſcrophula was refuſed admiſſion by the old rules; and as the Infirmary has ſuffered much from this cauſe, it will be proper here to enter into ſome explanation, which ſhall be done in the words of the judicious and experienced Dr Aikin:—

" No diſeaſe fills our hoſpitals, eſpecially in ſome parts
" of the kingdom, with ſo many ſurgical caſes as ſcro-
" phula, and none is in general ſo improper for admiſ-
" ſion. When this virus has once infected the conſtitu-
" tion, it is continually ſhewing itſelf in numberleſs dif-
" ferent appearances, from the ſlighteſt glandular tumour
" to the moſt inveterate pulmonary conſumption, and
" white ſwelling of the joints.

" Nothing can be more deplorable than the condition
" of the poor ſufferer under this diſeaſe in its worſt ſtate.

* From these indispensible restrictions, the most frequent and fatal diseases can receive no relief at the Infirmary; which circumstance gave origin to the *Dispensary*, an *auxiliary* charity, which is chiefly supported by the governors of the Infirmary.

† The recommenders are requested, in doubtful cases, to obtain information from medical men in their neighbourhood, whether the disease be admissible, according to the rules, before granting letters of recommendation, by which means the fatigue and expence of an unnecessary journey to the Infirmary may be prevented.

" I have ſeen numbers of theſe miſerable creatures, co-
" vered with ulcers, diſabled in their limbs, and emaci-
" ated by ſuppurations and pulmonary obſtructions, ap-
" plying for admittance into an hoſpital, and received
" merely from the forcible commiſeration which their
" wretchedneſs excited. The conſequence was always
" uniformly the ſame. Pent up amidſt the morbid ef-
" fluvia from their own bodies, and thoſe of other pa-
" tients in the ſame condition, their cough and hectic
" increaſed, and the diſcharge from the ulcers became
" more abundant; and they either ſunk under their
" complaints in the hoſpital, or obtained a ſhort reprieve
" by returning home to the country air."

But when this diſeaſe is not ſo far advanced, poor perſons may receive great benefit as out-patients, eſpecially when they apply early in life; for by proper medicines, aſſiſted by bathing in the ſea, the ſcrophulous habit may very often be corrected, and the diſeaſe entirely diſappears in a ſecond generation. This conſideration alone would make it the intereſt of the overſeers of the poor, to allow the indigent in their diſtrict, afflicted with this diſtemper, ſome pecuniary aſſiſtance, to enable them to bathe for ſome weeks, annually, in the ſea; for no other complaint in this country forces ſo many to ſeek for parochial relief, and none leaves ſo many orphans to the care of a pariſh.

Before quitting this article, of the admiſſibility of particular diſeaſes, it will be proper to take notice of a certain diſtemper, which originates in vicious indulgence, and which was, in every inſtance, excluded under the old rules, but which, in certain caſes, is to be admitted into the Infirmary in future. To obviate all poſſibility of miſconception, it will be neceſſary to enter into ſome explanation upon this point:—

1. Married women, of good character and ſtrict morals, too often receive this diſeaſe from their huſbands; and children alſo are often afflicted with it, without the poſſibility of a crime. Such patients, often ignorant of their caſes, frequently come with recommendations, and with

the diſeaſe, too, ſo far advanced as not to admit of delay, or of a cure, without confinement, and a ſtrict courſe of medicine. No phyſician, no ſurgeon, no weekly committee, feeling for human miſery, while there is no other aſylum for ſuch ſufferers, can refuſe them relief. Such patients, therefore, from the imperious dictates of humanity, have always gained admiſſion, though falſe names have been frequently affixed to their diſtemper, to prevent enquiry into the violation of a rule, that never ought to have belonged to a charity, which in all other ailments extends its benevolence to the wretched, whether innocent or guilty.

2. Patients admitted in accidents, and complaints requiring the aid of ſurgery, as well as patients labouring under medical diſeaſes, which can only be treated with advantage in the houſe, are, after their admiſſion, alſo found not only to have this diſtemper, but that it ſoon takes the lead. In ſuch caſes the charity has always extended its aid, notwithſtanding the rule in queſtion.

For theſe reaſons the committee for preparing the new code have omitted this reſtriction, and have lodged a diſcretionary power in the hands of the phyſicians and ſurgeons; who will, in future, when they admit ſuch patients, enter the proper name of the diſeaſe; without which, accurate regiſters and annual returns, ſo eſſential to the intereſts of the charity, can never be regularly kept.

Had the committee perſiſted, in all caſes, to reject this terrible calamity, it is conceived that they would have acted unwiſely, and contrary to the dictates of humanity: more eſpecially when the improvements, which are about to take place, will allow of a ſeparate room to every loathſome diſeaſe. Moſt of the improved hoſpitals give relief in ſuch caſes; and it is conſonant to good policy, ſound reaſon, and humanity to do ſo. "The diſtemper, in its "progreſs, contaminates the innocent as well as the "guilty, and extends its baneful influence to future ge- "nerations. Even over the moſt worthleſs objects, who "are the victims of this diſeaſe, pity ſheds the generous "tear, auſterity ſoftens into compaſſion, and benevolence

" expands at the united pleas of frailty, *penitence*, and " *wretchedneſs !*" *

7. *Improvement of Medical Science.*

The art of medicine and ſurgery has, within the laſt fifty years, derived very conſiderable improvements from Hoſpitals and Infirmaries. Hence the utility of theſe inſtitutions has not been ſolely confined to the objects which they relieve. The more effectually to attain ſo deſirable an end, it is enacted in the *new code*, that MEDICAL JOURNALS ſhall be kept by the phyſicians, and SURGICAL JOURNALS by the ſurgeons; and alſo that each phyſician and ſurgeon, ſhall, once in every quarter of a year, deliver to the apothecary, an account of ſuch difficult and rare caſes, as may be judged worthy of being recorded; and alſo of inſtructive diſſections and operations, that he may tranſcribe them into proper books; which JOURNALS and BOOKS ſhall be preſerved as the property of the Infirmary.

With the farther view of improving the medical ſcience, accurate MONTHLY and ANNUAL RETURNS of the ſeveral *diſeaſes* and *operations*, are to be kept, in a tabular form, which will, at one glance, ſhew the ſucceſs of the practice.

8. *Medical Library, and Anatomical Preparations.*

Great advantages having accrued to ſeveral country Infirmaries, from the inſtitution of a library, it has been agreed to ſet apart a place in the Infirmary for the reception of *medical* and *ſurgical* books, and for depoſiting *anatomical preparations*. Theſe are to be the permanent property of the charity, and to be managed by the houſe-committee. A moiety of the apprentice-fee is to be appropriated to the purchaſe of books, anatomical plates and preparations; and ſubſcriptions, donations,

* Dr Percival, a most amiable writer, and a decided friend of virtue.

and bequeſts are to be accepted. The library is to be open to the governors, the phyſicians, ſurgeons, and the pupils. At no very diſtant period, therefore, it may be expected, that the Infirmary will poſſeſs a valuable library, and a collection of anatomical preparations, which will prove of great advantage to the inſtruction of pupils, and to the phyſicians and ſurgeons, for occaſional reference.

Sect. 4. *The Finances of the Infirmary, and the Expences likely to be incurred by the Improvement and Extenſion of the Building.*

FROM legacies and benefactions the Infirmary now enjoys a capital of 4,600l. on bonds; of 1000l. on mortgage; of 5,500l. 3 per cent. conſolidated annuities; of 1000l. India ſtock; and of a perpetual annuity of 4l. 10s. Theſe produce an annual income of 469l. 10s. and the annual ſubſcriptions received, upon an average, for the laſt five years, have amounted to 897l. 8s. which give, in all, an annual income of 1366l. 18s. But it is to be regretted, that, owing to the advanced price in every article of houſekeeping, the expenditure, for the laſt two years, has exceeded the income ſo conſiderably, that 750l. has been taken from the capital to liquidate the debt.

The contract for completing the new building, and the eſtimate for the interior improvement of the old houſe, including iron bedſteads, water-cloſets, and other indiſpenſable articles, will amount nearly to 4000l.

From this account it will appear, that the Infirmary will ſtill continue an object of public and private munificence: but there can be no doubt, that, in a country of increaſing population and commercial importance, where the ſources of opulence are various and abundant, and the feelings of humanity always awake, an inſtitution ſo remarkably calculated to preſerve the lives of the inferior, but induſtrious orders of ſociety, cannot fail of meeting with effectual patronage and ſupport.

Liſt of the original Subſcribers towards building the Infirmary.

To preſerve as far as poſſible the remembrance of the benevolence, piety, and charity, of the firſt inſtitutors of the Infirmary, it may not be improper to add a liſt of their names, and the benefactions of ten pounds and upwards, extracted from the firſt edition of the Statutes and Rules, publiſhed, in December, 1751.

A liſt of the benefactors to the Infirmary from the opening of the ſubſcription, February 9th, to December, 1751.

The Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Biſhop of Durham, 100l. for five years, and 50l. to the building		
The Right Hon. Earl of Northumberland	L. 200	0
Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. - - - - -	200	0
The Right Rev. Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter	100	0
The Right Hon. Lady Windſor - - -	100	0
The Right Hon. Lord Ravenſworth - -	100	0
Lord Crewe's Truſtees - - - - - - -	100	0
Mrs Tomlinſon, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Tomlinſon, of Whickham - - - -	100	0
Meſſrs. Davidſons and Milbank - - -	100	0
The Quarterly Meeting of the People called Quakers, Durham - - - - -	70	0
John Steavenſon, Eſq. - - - - - - -	52	10
Launcelot Allgood, Eſq. - - - - -	50	0
Matthew Ridley, Eſq. - - - - - -	50	0
Matthew White, Eſq. - - - - - - -	50	0
Dr. Rotheram, of Hexham, in part of the produce of a courſe of experimental philoſophy by him given for the benefit of this charity - - - - - - - -	42	0
Matthew Bell, Eſq. - - - - - - -	31	10
Thomas Daviſon, Eſq. - - - - - -	31	10
John Davidſon, Eſq. - - - - - - -	30	0

William Ord, Esq. - - - - - - - - -	L. 21	0
Mr Thomas Crozier, of London - - -	21	0
Mrs Martha White - - - - - - - -	21	0
B. K. a person unknown by M. Bell, Esq.	20	0
Mrs Whitfield - - - - - - - - -	20	0
Richard Wilkinson, Esq, Durham - -	20	0
Mrs Grace Ord - - - - - - - - -	15	15
The Rev. Dr. Bland - - - - - - -	10	10
Percival Clennell, Esq. - - - - - -	10	10
Miss Clennell - - - - - - - - -	10	10
Richard Grieve, Esq. Alnwick - - -	10	10
Mr S. Handcock - - - - - - -	10	10
Mrs Liddell, of Newton - - - - -	10	10
Mr Daniel Hodgson - - - - - - -	10	10
Sir Hugh Lawson, Bart. - - - - -	10	80
The Rev. Dr. Eden - - - - - - -	10	10
John Airey, Esq. - - - - - - - -	10	10
Henry Thomas Carr, Esq. - - - -	10	10
Christ. Fawcett, Esq. - - - - - -	10	10
John Williams, Esq. - - - - - -	10	10

List of the Subscribers towards the Extension and Improvement of the Infirmary, on the 3d of October, 1801.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland	L. 500	0
Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart.	100	0
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.	100	0
Lady Ridley	100	0
Sir C. Monck, Bart.	100	0
Sir T. H. Liddell, Bart.	100	0
C. J. Brandling, Esq.	100	0
William Ord, Esq.	100	0
Matthew Bell, Esq.	100	0
T. R. Beaumont, Esq.	100	0
The Corporation of Newcastle	100	0
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham	100	0
The Right Hon. Lord Delaval	100	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville	100	0
The Right Hon. Earl Strathmore	100	0
The Right Hon. Earl Cowper	52	10
William Pearath, Esq.	50	0
Hon. C. Grey, M. P.	50	0
Mrs Harrison	50	0
H. U. Reay, Esq.	50	0
C. W. Bigge, Esq.	50	0
William Hargrave, Esq.	50	0
Rowland Burdon, Esq.	50	0
M. W. Ridley, Esq.	50	0
William Surtees, Esq.	50	0
Sir R. Milbanke, Bart.	50	0
John Silvertop, Esq.	50	0
William Russell, Esq.	50	0
John Graham Clarke, Esq.	25	0
Isaac Cookson, Esq.	25	0
John Walker, Esq.	25	0
Charles Ogle, Esq.	21	0
N. Walton, Esq.	21	0
Dr Clarke	21	0

William Ingham, Esq.	L. 21	0
James Scott, Esq.	21	0
Nathaniel Clayton, Esq.	21	0
Rev. John Fawcett	21	0
Thomas Simpson, Esq.	21	0
Alexander Adams, Esq.	21	0
Joseph Forster, Esq.	21	0
John T. Bigge, Esq.	20	0
R. H. Williamson, Esq.	20	0
Mr John Barras	10	10
Thomas Maude, Esq.	10	10
T. E. Headlam, Esq.	10	10
Rev. F. Ekins	10	10
Thomas Bigge, Esq.	10	10
H. Ibbetson, Esq.	10	10
George Lake, Esq.	10	10
Rev. Dr Prosser	10	10
Mrs Ibbetson	10	10
Anthony Hopper, Esq.	10	10
Mr Edward Walker	10	0
Samuel Lawton, Esq.	5	5
Mr Smith	5	5
James Losh, Esq.	5	5
W. O. W. Ogle, Esq.	5	5
Mr Thomas Waters	5	5
Mr William Lloyd	5	5
Rev. J. Walton	5	5
Job Bulman, Esq.	5	5
Mr F. Horn	5	5
Mr Caleb Angas	5	5
Mrs Jobling	5	5
Mr John Patterson	2	2
Mr John Airey	2	2
Mr H. Johnson	1	1

STATUTES AND RULES

For the GOVERNMENT of the

INFIRMARY,

For the Counties of

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM,

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND.

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STATUTES.

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APPENDIX.

Containing Forms of Letters and Advertisements, &c. and Table of Diet.

STATUTES

FOR THE

Government of the Infirmary.

I. THAT this SOCIETY ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by the name and title of "THE GOVERNORS OF THE INFIRMARY FOR THE COUNTIES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND."

II. That the officers of this Infirmary ſhall conſiſt of a grand viſitor, ſix preſidents, ſix vice-preſidents, a treaſurer, four phyſicians, four ſurgeons, a houſe-ſurgeon, (who ſhall alſo act as apothecary) a ſecretary, a chaplain, and a matron.

III. That ſubſcribers of two guineas, or more, *per annum*, ſhall be governors during *their ſubſcription*; and that benefactors of twenty pounds, or more, at one time, ſhall be governors *for life*.

IV. That a *general court* of the governors ſhall be held *four* times in every year, viz. on the firſt *Thurſday* in *April*, *July*, *October*, and *January*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the reports of the houſe-committee, to inſpect the accounts, and to tranſact ſuch other buſineſs as ſhall be laid before it; and that an anniverſary meeting of all the contributors ſhall be held on the day on which the high ſheriff of Northumberland ſhall meet his majeſty's juſtices of aſſize for the northern circuit.

V. That a *ſpecial court* ſhall be ſummoned at any time, when judged neceſſary by the grand viſitor, or any *one* of the preſidents, or any *two* of the vice-preſidents, or by the *houſe-committee*, or by any *ſix governors*, on delivering to the ſecretary a requiſition for that purpoſe;

and notice of ſuch ſpecial court ſhall be inſerted in the Newcaſtle papers on *three* days of publication, immediately preceding the ſame; in which notice the particular buſineſs for which the court is called, ſhall be ſpecified.

VI. That at every quarterly or ſpecial court, the grand viſitor, or in his abſence, one of the preſidents, or in their abſence, one of the vice-preſidents, ſhall be chairman; and in the abſence of them all, the majority of the governors preſent ſhall appoint a chairman; and that the chairman ſhall have, beſides his own vote, a caſting vote in all caſes where the votes are equal.

VII. That there ſhall be a *houſe-committee*, conſiſting of *twelve ordinary*, and *thirty-ſix extraordinary* members. That the twelve *ordinary* members ſhall be choſen from the governors reſident in or near Newcaſtle or Gateſhead; ſix of whom ſhall go out at the quarterly court in *April*, 1802, and ſix new members be choſen in their ſtead: and that at every ſucceeding general court, in *April*, the ſix *ordinary* members who ſhall have been two years in office, ſhall go out, and ſix others be elected in their ſtead. That the thirty-ſix *extraordinary* members, (twelve for each county) ſhall be appointed at each quarterly court, in alphabetical rotation, from three diſtinct liſts of the governors; that, in addition, the attending phyſician and ſurgeon ſhall be *officially* members of this committee; and that all governors who chuſe to attend, ſhall have voices as members of the ſame.

VIII. That this committee, of which *three* ſhall be a *quorum*, ſhall meet at the Infirmary every Thurſday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to admit and diſcharge patients, and to direct all matters, which concern the *ordinary* expences and government of the Infirmary: and that this important duty may be regularly and properly performed, as ſoon as the *ordinary members* of the committee are appointed, a printed letter ſhall be ſent by the ſecretary to each member, notifying his appointment,

and containing inſtructions for conducting the uſual proceedings of the committee. *(See appendix, No. 1.)*

IX. That the houſe-committee ſhall, at every weekly meeting, appoint *two* governors, reſident in Newcaſtle or Gateſhead, in rotation, from the alphabetical liſt, to act as *houſe-viſitors* for the enſuing week: and that the ſecretary ſhall ſend to each viſitor a letter acquainting him with his appointment, and the particular duty he has to perform. *(See appendix, No. 2.)*

X. That at the quarterly court in April, the treaſurer ſhall be annually choſen out of the governors.

XI. That whenever a vacancy ſhall occur in the office of phyſician, ſurgeon, treaſurer, houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, ſecretary, chaplain, or matron, the houſe-committee ſhall direct a ſpecial court to be ſummoned for filling up the ſame, of which notice ſhall be given three times in each of the Newcaſtle papers.

XII. That every candidate for the office of phyſician ſhall, previous to the day of election, produce to the houſe-committe, a certificate of his degree, or his diploma: and that every candidate for the office of houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, ſhall leave with the committee, teſtimonials of his having ſtudied medicine, anatomy, and ſurgery, and of his being acquainted with the general mode of hoſpital practice. *(See appendix, No. 3.)*

XIII. That the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, ſecretary, and matron, may be ſuſpended by the act of the committee, provided, at leaſt *eight* members be conſenting thereto; but not removed, except at one of the quarterly courts, or at a court ſpecially ſummoned for that purpoſe.

XIV. That the porter, nurſes, and all common ſervants, ſhall be appointed by the committee, and may be

ſuſpended at the diſcretion of the ſame, but not diſplaced, without the conſent of eight, or more members.

XV. That all *conteſted elections* ſhall be determined by ballot, if demanded by *two or more* governors preſent; and that, on ſuch occaſions, every ſubſcriber of *two guineas*, and every benefactor of *twenty pounds*, at one payment, ſhall have one vote; and every ſubſcriber of *five guineas*, and every benefactor of *fifty pounds*, at one payment, two votes: but that no governor ſhall have more than two votes, nor be allowed to vote by proxy. And that no new governor who ſhall have paid his ſubſcription, or benefaction, during a vacancy of any office in the Infirmary, ſhall be entitled to vote at the election for ſupplying the ſame.

XVI. That all queſtions, except elections, ſhall be decided by a majority of the votes preſent; but, on ſuch occaſions, no governor ſhall have more than *one vote:* and that no governor's vote ſhall be allowed upon any occaſion, either at a court or committee, whoſe ſubſcription is not paid up to the time of voting.

XVII. That at all meetings, both of courts and committees, every perſon in ſpeaking, ſhall addreſs himſelf to the chairman; who ſhall propoſe all queſtions: and, if any difference of opinion ariſe upon any queſtion, ſuch queſtion ſhall be ſtated by the chairman, and determined by a majority of votes, to be aſcertained by dividing, or holding up of hands, at the diſcretion of the chairman. And when two perſons offer to ſpeak at the ſame time, the chairman ſhall determine which of them is to proceed.

XVIII. That at every quarterly or ſpecial court, and at every committee, the proceedings of the preceding court or committee ſhall be read, before any buſineſs is begun: and that at every court or committee, the minutes of the proceedings, together with the names of the governors preſent, ſhall be regiſtered by the ſecretary.

XIX. That no perſon ſhall be preſent either at a court or committee, when any caſe or claim reſpecting himſelf is under conſideration, except when his preſence is deſired by the meeting.

XX. That tables of the rules relating to the patients and ſervants, ſhall be framed and hung up in each ward, and publicly read over every Sunday morning, by a perſon in each ward, appointed for that purpoſe by the matron.

XXI. That a committee of *three* governors ſhall be appointed at the quarterly court in April, to draw up a report of the general ſtate of the Infirmary, which ſhall compriſe the following particulars, viz. the number of patients admitted and diſcharged, a return of the caſes of the in-patients, an abſtract of the accounts, and a liſt of the ſubſcribers, for the preceding year; which report ſhall be printed, and diſtributed to each contributor, at the anniverſary meeting.

XXII. That none of the ſtatutes of this Infirmary ſhall be altered or repealed, except at the quarterly court held in *October*, or at a ſpecial court to be ſummoned for that purpoſe; of which quarterly or ſpecial court, notice, ſpecifying the propoſed alteration or repeal, ſhall be given in all the Newcaſtle papers, on three days of publication immediately preceding the ſame, and not at ſuch courts unleſs thirty governors be preſent.

RULES for the GOVERNMENT OF THE INFIRMARY.

GENERAL RULES.

1. THAT all ſubſcribers ſhall pay their annual ſubſcriptions *in advance* to the treaſurer for the time being: and that all ſubſcriptions in each year, ſhall be deemed to commence at the time of holding the quarterly court in *April.*

2. That all annual ſubſcribers ſhall be conſidered as continuing their ſubſcriptions, till they ſhall ſignify the contrary by a letter, addreſſed to the treaſurer.

3. That a *monitory* letter ſhall be ſent by the ſecretary to all thoſe ſubſcribers, whoſe ſubſcription ſhall be in arrear *two months*, requeſting payment of the ſame.—*(See appendix, No. 4.)*

4. That upon the death of any annual ſubſcriber, a letter ſhall be addreſſed to his or her repreſentative by the ſecretary, intimating that ſuch repreſentative may continue to recommend patients for the remainder of the year, and alſo requeſting a continuance of the ſubſcription.—*(See appendix, No. 5.)*

5. That the houſe-committee ſhall examine, on the laſt *Thurſday* of every month, the different bills due from the Infirmary; and that theſe ſhall be diſcharged by the treaſurer, within one week after they have been examined, and paſſed by the committee.

6. That the committee ſhall be empowered to give public notice, that they will receive propoſals, in writing, from the ſeveral butchers, bakers, and other tradeſmen, who may be willing to ſerve the Infirmary with proviſions and neceſſaries, ſpecifying the rates and prices at which they will engage to furniſh their reſpective articles for any ſpecific time, not exceeding one year.

7. That on the laſt *Thurſday* of every month, before the other buſineſs of the committee is begun, two of the members ſhall go through and inſpect the different wards, the ſtore room and ſhop, and every other part of the Infirmary, and enter their report of the ſtate of the houſe in the minutes of the day.

8. That the phyſicians and ſurgeons, and ſuch governors as are apothecaries, ſhall be requeſted by the committee to inſpect the drugs and medicines in the Infirmary, at leaſt once in three months; to obſerve at all times the conduct of the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, and apprentices; and to report their remarks to the committee.

9. That a poor-box ſhall be fixed in a convenient part of the Infirmary, to which there ſhall be two locks of different conſtructions, the key of one to be conſtantly lodged with the treaſurer, and the other with the ſecretary; and that at the end of every year, the poor-box ſhall be opened by the committee appointed to draw up the annual report, and the money contained in it, applied to the uſe of the Infirmary.

10. That no perſon belonging to this Infirmary ſhall preſume, on pain of expulſion, to take any fee, reward, or gratuity, directly or indirectly, (except ſuch as is allowed by the ſtatutes and rules of the charity, or by the houſe-committee,) for any ſervice done, or to be done, on account of the Infirmary.

11. That an inventory of the houſehold goods and furniture belonging to the infirmary, ſhall be taken by the ſecretary, and ſigned by the chairman of the committee, *annually*, at the laſt meeting of the committee preceding the general court in *April:* that this inventory ſhall be kept by the ſecretary, who ſhall deliver a copy of it to the matron: and that this inventory, when renewed annually, ſhall be compared with that of the preceding year, as well as with the account of ſuch goods and furniture as ſhall have been purchaſed during ſuch year.

12. That the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, matron, and all the nurſes and ſervants, ſhall be free from the burthen of children, and the care of a family.

Admiſſion, Diſcharge, and Arrangement of In-Patients.

13. THAT perſons meeting with ſudden accidents, or labouring under diſeaſes requiring the immediate help of ſurgery, ſhall be admitted, without any recommendation, at *any hour* of the *day* or *night*, and that three beds ſhall be always kept empty for ſuch purpoſe.

14. That all other patients ſhall make application, at the Infirmary, by a letter of recommendation, ſigned by a ſubſcriber, (whoſe ſubſcription is paid) on *Thurſdays* only, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon; and if they appear to the receiving phyſician or ſurgeon, curable, or likely to receive conſiderable relief, and to the houſe-committee to be real objects of charity, they ſhall be immediately admitted as in or out-patients, as their caſes may reſpectively require, in the opinion of the phyſician or ſurgeon; and ſuch patients as ſhall be thought proper by the phyſicians or ſurgeons to be diſcharged, ſhall be diſcharged, by the houſe-committee, on *Thurſdays*.

15. That no woman big with child, no children under

ſeven years of age, (except thoſe on whom ſurgical operations are to be performed) no perſons labouring under inſanity, the ſmall pox, or other infectious diſtemper, afflicted with cancer not admitting of operation, conſumption, ſcrofula, or dropſy in the laſt ſtage, judged to be incurable, or in a dying condition, ſhall be admitted in-patients on any account.

16. That no perſons ſhall be admitted *in-patients*, nor remain in the houſe, if admitted, when their caſes are equally capable of relief as *out-patients*.

17. That all ſubſcribers ſhall be at liberty each year to recommend proper objects in the following proportions: every ſubſcriber of *one guinea per annum* may recommend *one in-patient*, or *two out-patients*; every ſubſcriber of *two guineas*, *two in-patients*, or *four out-patients*; and ſubſcribers of larger ſums, in the ſame proportion. Benefactors who have, at one time, given ten pounds to the charity, ſhall have the ſame privileges as annual ſubſcribers of one guinea; and ſo in proportion for greater benefactions.—*(For the form of a recommendatory letter ſee appendix, No. 6.)*

18. That any ſubſcriber, being abſent from the three counties, may, by a note under his or her hand, delivered to the houſe committee, appoint a perſon, reſiding in one of the ſaid counties, to recommend proper objects to the Infirmary, in the name of ſuch ſubſcriber.

19. That in the abſence of the right worſhipful the mayor of Newcaſtle, any two of the aldermen may recommend patients for the corporation; that in the abſence of the governor of the merchants' company, the two wardens may recommend for the ſaid company; that in the abſence of the governor of the hoaſtmen's company, the two ſtewards may recommend for the ſaid company; and in the abſence of the maſter of the trinity houſe, any two of the elder brethren may recommend patients in his ſtead.

20. That as ſoon as a patient is admitted, upon the recommendation of a ſubſcriber, a letter ſhall be ſent to ſuch ſubſcriber, notifying whether the perſon recommended has been received as an in or out-patient.—*(See appendix, No. 7.)*

21. That whenever there is want of room in the Infirmary for the admiſſion of the whole number of patients judged proper, according to the rules of the charity, to be made in-patients, preference ſhall be given, in the firſt place, to thoſe whoſe caſes admit of leaſt delay, and next, to thoſe who live at the greateſt diſtance from the Infirmary: and that proper objects who cannot be admitted in-patients for want of room, ſhall be entered in the books as ſuch, and afterwards received into the houſe by the matron, on the firſt vacancy; but, in the mean time, they ſhall be treated as out-patients; and the recommenders ſhall be informed by letter from the ſecretary, of the cauſe of delaying the admiſſion of ſuch patients.—*(See appendix, No. 8.)*

22. That when patients are diſcharged, cured, they ſhall be ſtrictly enjoined by the chairman of the committee, to return thanks to Almighty God, in their reſpective places of worſhip, and to the ſubſcribers who recommended them; to whom letters ſhall alſo be ſent, acquainting them with the patient's being diſcharged.—*(See appendix, No. 9.)*

23. That any patient guilty of irregularity or non-attendance, ſhall be diſcharged, and, (in caſe the committee diſcharging ſuch patient ſhall think proper) ſhall be declared incapable of being again admitted on any recommendation; and the recommender ſhall be acquainted therewith.—*(See appendix, No. 10.)*

24. That all patients ſhall be diſcharged, in courſe, within two months after admiſſion, unleſs their phyſician or ſurgeon certify to the houſe-committee that

there is a probability of their being cured, or receiving conſiderable relief.

25. That the medical and ſurgical patients ſhall be kept as much ſeparated from each other as the circumſtances of the houſe will permit: and that in theſe two diviſions, patients ſhall be arranged in general, according to ſimilarity of diſeaſe.

26. That in caſes where quiet is abſolutely neceſſary, where the diſeaſe becomes noiſome to other patients, or is of an infectious nature, the patient ſhall be placed in a ſeparate room with a nurſe.

Rules for the Treaſurer.

27. That the treaſurer ſhall not pay any ſums of money belonging to the Infirmary, unleſs by an order from the houſe-committee.

28. That he ſhall report ſubſcriptions, benefactions, legacies, and any other ſums, received during the preceding quarter, and alſo lay a particular ſtate of the arrears of ſubſcriptions, before each quarterly court.

29. That at the quarterly court, held in *April*, he ſhall give in a diſtinct and full account of the capital ſtock of the Infirmary, and of his money tranſactions, relating to the charity, for the preceding year.

Rules for the Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Pupils.

30. THAT the phyſicians and ſurgeons, one of each, ſhall attend in rotation every *Thurſday* at eleven o'clock, to receive and examine the patients recommended by the ſubſcribers; to certify their opinions of the ſeveral caſes to the houſe-committee; and to take under their care ſuch as ſhall be claſſed either as in-patients, or out-patients.

31. That two of the phyſicians, and two of the ſurgeons, ſhall attend every *Monday* at eleven o'clock, to viſit their reſpective in-patients, and to preſcribe for their reſpective out-patients; and that the other two phyſicians and two ſurgeons ſhall perform the ſame offices for their reſpective in and out-patients every *Wedneſday*, at eleven o'clock; and that they ſhall leave with the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, a liſt (to be given to the committee) of ſuch in-patients as are proper to be diſcharged, and alſo of thoſe whoſe caſes may allow of their being treated with equal advantage as out-patients.

32. That each phyſician and ſurgeon ſhall viſit his reſpective patients at ſuch times, and as often as he ſhall judge it neceſſary, or ſhall have notice of any ſudden emergency from the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary.

33. That the particular diet of the patients ſhall be expreſsly ordered by their reſpective phyſician, or ſurgeon.

34. That the phyſicians ſhall have the liberty of taking *pupils*, to be inſtructed in phyſic, and receiving from them a ſatisfactory gratuity; but that the pupils ſhall not be ſuffered to preſcribe.

35. That the ſurgeons ſhall be allowed to have pupils and apprentices to attend the Infirmary, and that they ſhall be permitted to take money for the improving ſuch pupils or apprentices; but that neither pupils nor apprentices ſhall attempt, under pain of immediate expulſion, to perform any operation, except bleeding, making a ſeton, or cutting an iſſue, nor even theſe operations, unleſs by order of one of the ſurgeons; and that they ſhall not preſume to dreſs, or take off any dreſſings, unleſs one of the ſurgeons be preſent, or by his direction.

36. That the pupils of the phyſicians ſhall be allowed to be preſent at ſurgical operations, and at the

dreſſing of the patients; and that the pupils of ſurgeons ſhall be allowed to attend the phyſicians in taking reports, and whilſt viſiting the patients.

37. That each phyſician or ſurgeon, whoſe buſineſs or indiſpoſition ſhall prevent him from attending at the Infirmary, ſhall engage one of his colleagues to ſupply his place regularly during his abſence.

38. That no phyſician, ſurgeon, or apothecary, not duly elected by the governors to attend the Infirmary, ſhall be admitted, on any pretence, to examine the patients.

39. That in mixed caſes, that is, ſuch as are partly medical and partly chirurgical, the phyſicians and ſurgeons ſhall mutually conſult together, and be aſſiſting to each other.

40. That the ſurgeons ſhall not attempt to make any alteration in the dreſſings, &c. of each other's patients, but by agreement: and that no apprentice nor pupil ſhall preſume to be in the Infirmary after dreſſing hours, except called in caſes of neceſſity.

41. That the ſurgeons ſhall dreſs the in-patients every morning, before eleven o'clock; and no out-patients ſhall be dreſſed (unleſs in caſes of the utmoſt neceſſity) who do not attend at the Infirmary, on the ſtated mornings, at the hours appointed.

42. That the two attending phyſicians and ſurgeons, on the firſt *Monday* of every month, and the other two attending phyſicians and ſurgeons, on the firſt *Wedneſday* of every month, ſhall take a review of all their reſpective patients, who have remained two months and upwards in the Infirmary, and ſhall hold a conſultation to determine on the propriety of retaining or diſcharging them: and to eſtabliſh this review on a conſtant and regular plan, a book, containing a liſt of patients who

have been two months in the Infirmary, ſhall be preſented on the firſt *Monday* and *Wedneſday* of every month to the attending phyſicians and ſurgeons, who ſhall enter their opinions reſpectively, whether the patients ought to be retained, made out-patients, or be diſcharged: and that ſuch reviews and conſultations ſhall be regularly held.

43. That no important operation (except on particular emergencies) ſhall be performed in the Infirmary, without a previous conſultation of all the phyſicians and ſurgeons belonging to the Infirmary.

44. That no perſons, except the phyſicians, ſurgeons, houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, pupils and apprentices, ſhall be admitted to ſee the operations in the Infirmary, without the permiſſion of the operator.

45. That there ſhall be a medical journal provided for the phyſicians, and a ſurgical journal for the ſurgeons; and each phyſician, and ſurgeon, ſhall deliver to the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, once in every quarter of a year, an account of ſuch difficult and dangerous caſes, as may be judged worthy of being recorded; and alſo of inſtructive diſſections and operations, that they may be tranſcribed into the ſaid journals reſpectively; which journals ſhall be preſerved as the property of the Infirmary, and be open only to the phyſicians and ſurgeons thereof.

Rules for the Houſe-Surgeon and Apothecary, and Apprentices.

46. THAT the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary ſhall affix two tickets to each patient's bed; one ſpecifying the name of the patient, and the date of admiſſion, together with the name of the phyſician, ſurgeon, or both occaſionally; the other the diet, according to the preſcription of the phyſician or ſurgeon; and that he ſhall

deliver to the matron every day, a liſt of ſuch patients as are ordered to be put upon any other diet than the common diet of the houſe.

47. That he ſhall cauſe the names of the patients, in each ward, to be called over every morning and evening; and that he ſhall enter in the houſe-viſitor's book, the names of thoſe patients who are abſent, or who have, in any reſpect, tranſgreſſed the rules of the Infirmary.

48. That he ſhall go into the wards every morning, and enquire into the ſtate of the health of the reſpective patients; whether the medicines preſcribed have been taken, and what effect they have had: and that he ſhall make a report of the ſame to the phyſicians and ſurgeons, at the time of their attendance.

49. That he ſhall make a weekly report to the houſe-committee, of all the accidents which have been received into the houſe in the courſe of the preceding week; and of the number of beds which are vacant in each ward; and alſo that he ſhall preſent the weekly liſt of the in-patients, who are proper to be diſcharged. *(See Rule* 31.*)*

50. That he ſhall preſent the book, containing the names and diſeaſes of the patients who have been two months and upwards in the houſe, to the attending phyſicians, and ſurgeons, on the firſt *Monday* and *Wedneſday* of every month; and to the committee on the firſt Thurſday of every month.—*(See Rule* 42.*)*

51. That he ſhall not practiſe as a ſurgeon or apothecary, out of the houſe, nor attend any other buſineſs than that of the Infirmary.

52. That he ſhall take care of the ſhop utenſils, and medicines, and ſee that none of them be waſted, ſpoiled, or embezzled; and that he ſhall make up and deliver

out the medicines, according to the directions of the phyſicians and ſurgeons.

53. That he ſhall provide drugs and chemical preparations, and other articles neceſſary for the ſhop, by the direction of the phyſicians and ſurgeons; and that he ſhall deliver an account of the ſame, with bills of expence, to the houſe-committee, at leaſt once in every quarter of a year.

54. That he ſhall be at due pains to procure, in their ſeaſon, ſuch medical plants as are uſed in the practice of the Infirmary, and preſerve them in a proper manner.

55. That he ſhall never be abſent from the Infirmary, on any account, above two hours together, nor for any leſs time, without acquainting the matron where he is to be found; that he ſhall be always in the Infirmary at the time when the phyſicians or ſurgeons attend there; that he ſhall be at home at ten o'clock in the evening at lateſt, and not lie out of the houſe, without ſpecial leave from two members of the houſe-committee; that in ſuch caſe, or in ſickneſs, he ſhall appoint another apothecary, who ſhall be approved of by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, to officiate in his place; and that he ſhall obſerve all theſe things on pain of diſmiſſion.

56. That every medicine which is diſpenſed ſhall have the name of the patient, and the manner of uſing it, affixed to the containing phial, pot, &c. and that theſe directions ſhall be continued, however frequently the medicine be repeated.

57. That he ſhall act as clerk to the phyſicians and ſurgeons; that he ſhall make out comprehenſive *monthly* and *annual returns* of the ſeveral diſeaſes of the patients, and of the operations that have been performed; and that he ſhall tranſcribe medical and ſurgical caſes, &c. into the journals. *(See Rule 45.)*

58. That he ſhall give notice in writing, every *Wedneſday*, to the phyſician and ſurgeon, whoſe turn it is to receive patients on the *Thurſday*: and that when a conſultation is to be held, or an operation to be performed, he ſhall alſo give previous notice thereof to the phyſicians and ſurgeons.

59. That previous to any apprentice being taken, his name ſhall be entered in the minute book by the houſe-committee at leaſt *two* months before he be articled, to give time for enquiry; and that he ſhall not be articled till he has reſided in the Infirmary for three months, when, if all parties approve, he ſhall be bound, at his own expence, to the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary for the time being, (but liable to ſerve any other houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary that may be choſen in caſe of vacancy) for a term of not leſs than five years: that the houſe ſhall provide him with board and lodging; that the apprentice-fee ſhall be one hundred and twenty guineas; one half of which ſum ſhall paid to the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary for the time being, by the hands of the treaſurer; the other half ſhall be appropriated to the purchaſe of books for the library; *(ſee Rule* 100.*)* that the apprentice-fee ſhall be paid by three inſtalments to the treaſurer, one third part thereof at binding the apprentice, another third part thereof at the end of one year after binding, and the remaining third part thereof at the end of the ſecond year after ſuch binding: the treaſurer ſhall pay one moiety of each inſtalment to the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary for the time being, and the other moiety of each inſtalment ſhall be appropriated to the uſe of the library.

Rules for the Secretary.

60. THAT the ſecretary ſhall be preſent at every court and every meeting of the houſe-committee, to minute down the proceedings.

61. That he ſhall keep the books in a methodical manner, and be always ready to produce them to the governors.

62. That he ſhall take, annually, an inventory of the houſehold goods and furniture as directed in rule 11th.

63. That he ſhall keep a book, and enter therein, all ſuch ſtatutes and rules, as ſhall be repealed or altered, and alſo all ſuch new ſtatutes and rules, as ſhall be made for the better regulation of the Infirmary, in order that the governors may inſpect them when occaſion requires.

Rules for the Matron, which are hung up in her Room.

64. THAT the matron ſhall take care of all the houſehold goods and furniture according to the inventory given her; and that ſhe ſhall always be ready to produce an account thereof when required: that ſhe ſhall carefully ſuperintend the management of the Infirmary in every particular, in her department, and ſee that it be conducted with the greateſt regularity and œconomy.

65. That ſhe ſhall examine, weigh, and meaſure all the proviſions and ſtores, which are brought into the houſe, to aſcertain their quantity and quality, as a check upon thoſe who furniſh them; that ſhe ſhall keep a daily account thereof to be given to the committee every Thurſday; that ſhe ſhall never ſuffer any proviſions to be carried out of the houſe; that ſhe ſhall keep the key of the

ſtore rooms and deliver ſuch a limited quantity of proviſions or ſtores at once as ſhall enable her to know that it is conſumed by the charity *only;* and that ſhe ſhall never ſuffer any perſon to have acceſs to the proviſions or ſtores without being herſelf preſent, in order that none may be purloined.

66. That ſhe ſhall viſit the wards and ſmaller apartments every day, and take care that theſe, together with the beds, cloaths, linen, &c. be kept neat and clean: and that every in-patient have clean ſheets, when admitted, and that they be changed every fourteen days, or oftener, if neceſſary.

67. That ſhe ſhall keep a diet book agreeably to the liſt given her by the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, by which the number of patients on each kind of diet may be known, and the expenditure of proviſions may appear as diſtinctly as poſſible.

68. That ſhe ſhall be careful that each patient have the diet preſcribed, that the cook prepare it properly, that it be ſerved at a regular ſtated hour, and that none of it be waſted; and that ſhe ſhall take care that no liquors nor proviſions be brought into the houſe to the patients, from their families, nor from any perſon whatſoever.

69. That ſhe ſhall treat the patients with good nature and civility, and never ſuffer any degree of inſolence or neglect in the ſervants, towards them, to paſs unnoticed.

70. That ſhe ſhall not employ any patient in the work of the houſe, without firſt obtaining leave from his or her phyſician or ſurgeon.

71. That when the weather is fine, ſhe ſhall order a certain number of the mattraſſes, ſheets, blankets, and quilts, of every bed in the wards, in rotation, to be hung over a line in the court yard, till they be well aired;

that ſuch a quantity of the bedding in uſe ſhall be expoſed in ſucceſſion, as that the whole may be purified in the ſpace of fourteen days; and that this neceſſary work may be done without confuſion, and with expedition, the following regulations ſhall be obſerved:—1ſt, That the mattraſs, ſheets, blankets, and quilt of each bed ſhall have a numerical mark, correſponding with that of the bed to which they belong. 2dly, That ſuch patients as have permiſſion from their phyſician or ſurgeon, ſhall aſſiſt in carrying down and bringing back the bedding. 3dly, That the nurſes ſhall ſuperintend and direct this buſineſs.

72. That ſhe ſhall be reſponſible for the conduct of the nurſes and ſervants, and take particular care that they punctually clean the wards, as directed in rules 83 and 86, and that they pay great attention to the bedding and linen of the patients, and execute the directions contained in rule 85.

73. That, in caſe of neglect, or improper behaviour, in the nurſes or ſervants, ſhe ſhall enter a complaint againſt them in the houſe-viſitor's book, which ſhall be laid before the committee.

74. That ſhe ſhall take care of the keys of the houſe, and ſee that the outer-gate be always locked at nine in the evening, and not opened before ſeven in the morning, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and locked at ten in the evening, and not opened before ſix in the morning, from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

75. That ſhe ſhall take care that all patients who are able, do regularly attend divine ſervice in the chapel; and that ſhe ſhall appoint a proper perſon in each ward publicly to read over, every Sunday morning, the rules which relate to the patients and nurſes.

Rules for the Nurſes and other Servants, which are framed, and hung up in every Ward.

76. THAT the nurſes, and other ſervants, ſhall obey the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, and the matron, as their maſter and miſtreſs; that they ſhall behave with civility and reſpect to ſtrangers, and that they ſhall withdraw whenever the houſe-viſitors enter the wards.

77. That the nurſes ſhall punctually obey the orders of the phyſicians and ſurgeons, and behave with tenderneſs to all the patients; and if any patient ſhall not obſerve the rules hung up in the wards, or otherwiſe miſbehave, the nurſe ſhall complain immediately to the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, or the matron, and if the complaint be not properly attended to by them, ſhe ſhall inform the houſe-viſitors, or the houſe-committee.

78. That the nurſes ſhall punctually adminiſter the medicines preſcribed by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, according to the directions given by the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary; and that they ſhall be particularly attentive to carry back as ſoon as poſſible all empty phials, &c. into the ſhop.

79. That the nurſes ſhall be very attentive to the ſtate and ſymptoms of the patients, in order that they may be able to report them diſtinctly to the phyſicians, ſurgeons, or houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary; and if any threatening ſymptoms come on, that they ſhall inſtantly give notice to the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, that the phyſicians or ſurgeons under whoſe care the patients are, may be ſpeedily apprized of it.

80. That the nurſes ſhall take care to prevent the patients who are ſufficiently able to ſit up, from lying down in their beds with their clothes on.

81. That the nurſes ſhall be particularly careful that none of the patients receive from their friends, or conceal about their beds, victuals or liquors of any kind; and likewiſe that no portion of the proviſions, &c. belonging to the houſe, be conveyed out of the Infirmary; that upon the diſcovery of any patient being guilty of receiving improperly, giving, or carrying away victuals or liquors, they ſhall not neglect to acquaint the matron; and that they ſhall not admit any ſtranger or other viſitor into the wards, without leave of the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, or the matron.

82. That any nurſe who ſhall connive at patients leaving their wards, or being abſent from the Infirmary, without permiſſion from their phyſicians or ſurgeons, or the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, and ſhall not make a report to the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary of ſuch patients being miſſing, ſhall be diſcharged from the houſe.

83. That the nurſes ſhall clean their reſpective wards and rooms with ſoap and warm water, or ley, twice in every week, before eight o'clock in the morning, from the firſt of March to the firſt of October; and before nine o'clock in the morning, from the firſt of October to the firſt of March; and that they ſhall mop their reſpective wards once every week, on an intermediate day, before the ſame hours, and keep the wards clean ſwept in the mean time; and that no ſand ſhall be uſed on any account.

84. That the nurſes ſhall ſcald the chamber-pots every morning, and ſcour them twice a week, and that they ſhall allow no chamber-pot to remain in the wards during the day, except in caſes of neceſſity.

85. That the nurſes ſhall pay great attention to the beds and linen of the patients, and particularly obſerve the following directions:—1ſt, That whenever a patient is diſcharged, the bed and mattraſs ſhall be expoſed to the open air, and where circumſtances require it, the bed

ſhall be new ſtuffed, and the blankets, bed-linen, and quilts ſhall be waſhed. 2dly, That the ſheets of patients remaining for a length of time in the houſe ſhall be changed once a fortnight, or oftener, if neceſſary; the reſt of the bed-clothes once in two months; and when the patients have ſores, once a month. 3dly, That the ſhirts of the patients ſhall be changed once in four days, and their nightcaps and ſtockings once a week, or oftener, if neceſſary. 4thly, That no foul linen, or bed-clothes, ſhall be ſuffered to remain in the wards, but ſhall be immediately taken to the waſh-houſe, and the matron informed, that ſhe may give orders for their being properly waſhed.

86. That in each ward, during the day, the nurſes ſhall keep one window open, or more, according as the changes of the ſeaſon, and the ſtate of the weather may permit, and agreeably to the direction of the phyſicians, ſurgeons, or the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary; and that they ſhall not ſuffer any dirt, rags, or tow to remain in the wards, nor any clothes to be hung out at the windows.

87. That when any patients die in the houſe, the nurſes ſhall immediately deliver up all their effects to the matron.

N. B. *Such nurſes as do not ſtrictly obey theſe rules ſhall be diſcharged from the ſervice of the houſe.*

Rules for the In-Patients, which are framed and hung up in every ward.

88. THAT the patients ſhall punctually obſerve the directions of their reſpective phyſicians, ſurgeons, and alſo the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, and the matron and nurſes.

89. That no patients ſhall go out of the Infirmary without leave from their reſpective phyſicians, ſurgeons, or the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, or lie out of the houſe

during the night on any account, on pain of expulſion; and that no patient ſhall introduce or admit any viſitor into the houſe, without leave from the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, and the matron, on any pretence whatever.

90. That no patients ſhall ſit up after nine o'clock at lateſt in the winter, nor after ten o'clock at lateſt in the ſummer; and that all patients, who are judged able by their reſpective phyſicians or ſurgeons, ſhall riſe by ſeven in the ſummer, and by eight in the winter.

91. That no men-patients ſhall go into the women's wards, nor women-patients into the men's wards; and that no patients ſhall go from their own to any other ward or apartment without leave from the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, or the matron.

92. That the patients ſhall be decent and regular in their conduct; that they ſhall never curſe, ſwear, nor uſe any improper language, on pain of being diſcharged, if they do not amend after the firſt admonition.

93. That ſuch of the patients as are conſidered able by their reſpective phyſicians, or ſurgeons, ſhall aſſiſt the nurſes and other ſervants in nurſing the other patients, waſhing and ironing the linen, and in doing ſuch other buſineſs as the matron ſhall direct.

94. That no patient ſhall preſume to play at cards or dice, or any other game, nor ſmoke or chew tobacco in the wards of the Infirmary.

95. That the patients ſhall every morning waſh their hands and faces; and that all thoſe who do not uſe the warm or cold bath, ſhall have their feet waſhed every Thurſday evening.

96. That the patients ſhall not cut, ſcratch, or drive nails into the walls of the houſe, windows, bedſteads, or other furniture, or waſte the ſmalleſt matter belonging to the charity.

97. That the patients ſhall not give any reward or gratuity of any kind to any nurſe or other perſon belonging to the Infirmary.

98. That if any patient be taken ill in the night ſo as to need the attendance of the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, he ſhall deſire any other patient, who is able, to call up one of the nurſes, who ſhall inform the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, without delay.

N. B. *Such of the patients as do not exactly conform to theſe rules ſhall have the diſgrace of being diſcharged for irregularity; and, being ſo diſcharged, ſhall never be admitted again by any recommendation whatever.*

Library.

99. That the library ſhall conſiſt of medical, chirurgical, and anatomical books and plates.

100. That a moiety of the apprentice-fee *(ſee Rule 59)* ſhall be appropriated to the purchaſe of books and anatomical preparations; and that ſubſcriptions, donations, and bequeſts ſhall be accepted.

101. That no books ſhall be purchaſed, but ſuch as ſhall be recommended to the houſe-committee by a majority of the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the Infirmary.

102. That the library ſhall be open to the governors, and to the medical and chirurgical attendants on the Infirmary, from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon.

103. That the anatomical preparations ſhall be depoſited in proper caſes, the keys of which ſhall be kept by the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary.

104. That the books ſhall be numbered, and a catalogue taken and kept by the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary.

105. That the books ſhall be lent out to the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the Infirmary oñly; and not to them unleſs they ſhall ſubſcribe one guinea annually to the library.

RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

TO BE OBSERVED BY

THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

106. THE phyſicians and ſurgeons ſhall miniſter to the ſick, with due impreſſions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the eaſe, the health, and the lives of thoſe committed to their charge, depend on their ſkill, attention, and fidelity. They ſhall ſtudy, alſo, in their deportment, ſo to unite tenderneſs with ſteadineſs, and condeſcenſion with authority, as to inſpire the minds of their patients with gratitude, reſpect, and confidence.

107. The certification of the admiſſibility of diſeaſes, and the claſſification of proper objects, under the diſtinct heads of *out* and *in-patients*, are the ſole province of the phyſicians and ſurgeons. This is a very intereſting, but not unfrequently, a very painful taſk: for it often happens, that thoſe patients who are moſt importunate to be received into the houſe, and whoſe caſes excite the greateſt compaſſion, are the moſt improper objects to be admitted into it, on account of the particular nature of their diſtempers. That the phyſicians and ſurgeons may perform this duty, with the utmoſt advantage to the patients reſpectively, the following *axioms*, which are the reſult of experience, ſhall be aſſumed for directing their judgment.

1ſt, *That diſeaſes requiring, and being capable of* ſpeedy relief, *are the moſt proper to be received into an Infirmary; becauſe it is the intention of ſuch an inſtitution to relieve as great a number of patients as poſſible, in* quick ſucceſſion; *and alſo*

becauſe the inbred diſeaſe of hoſpitals will almoſt inevitably creep, in ſome degree, upon one who continues a long time in them, but will rarely attack one whoſe ſtay is ſhort.

2dly, *That diſeaſes, particularly requiring the ſuperintendance of ſkilful perſons, either on account of their* acute *and* dangerous *nature, or of any* ſingularity *or* intricacy *attending them, will, in general, receive the moſt important benefit from being admitted into an Infirmary.*

3dly, *That infectious diſeaſes, ſuch as thoſe which, in a peculiar manner, corrupt the air; or by ſpecific contagion, ſpread their baneful influence amongſt other patients, ſhould not be admitted on any account, unleſs where there are wards appropriated to the reception of ſuch diſeaſes.*

4thly, *That thoſe diſeaſes which require, in a peculiar degree, a freſh pure air for their cure, or are remarkably injured by any vitiation of it, are improper to be received into an Infirmary.*

5thly, *That chronic diſeaſes which are ſlow in their progreſs, ſubject to frequent relapſes, which afford little hope of a radical cure, and which do not require frequent attention to the effects of medicine, ſhould not be admitted into the houſe, becauſe they may be treated with advantage out of it; and alſo becauſe one patient having a diſeaſe of the above deſcription, will, with little advantage, occupy the room, which would otherwiſe give moſt eſſential relief to, perhaps, ſeveral patients, in rapid ſucceſſion, labouring under the diſtempers which are moſt proper to be admitted into an Infirmary.*

108. Beſides the diſcrimination of diſeaſes, which are proper to be received into an Infirmary, it is the expreſs duty of the phyſicians and ſurgeons not to allow the wards to be *crouded:* for upon this laſt circumſtance, together with a perſevering attention to ventilation and cleanlineſs, the prevention of contagion and the more ſpeedy cure of the ſick chiefly depend.

109. The feelings and emotions of the patients, under critical circumſtances, require to be known and attended to, no leſs than the ſymptoms of their diſeaſes. Thus in certain caſes and conſtitutions, extreme timidity with reſpect to veneſection has not only made the operation injurious, but frequently fatal. Even the prejudices of the ſick ought not to be oppoſed with harſhneſs; for though ſilenced by authority, they will operate ſecretly and forcibly on the mind, creating fear, anxiety, and watchfulneſs.

110. As miſapprehenſion may magnify real evils, or create imaginary ones, no diſcuſſion concerning the nature of the caſe ſhall be entered into before the patients, either with the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, the pupils, or any medical viſitor.

111. In the wards of the Infirmary, the patients ſhall be interrogated in a tone of voice which cannot be overheard. Secrecy alſo, when required by particular circumſtances, ſhall be ſtrictly obſerved; and females ſhall always be treated with the moſt ſcrupulous delicacy. Theſe conſiderations ſhall be forcibly and repeatedly urged on the pupils belonging to the charity.

112. The moral and religious influence of ſickneſs being ſo favourable to the beſt intereſts of man, it has been judged an important object of this charity to have an officiating chaplain. The inſtitutions and precepts of religion, therefore, which give conſolation to patients languiſhing under diſeaſe, ſhall be ſeriouſly recommended and held out to them by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, whenever ſeaſonable opportunities occur.

113. The choice of a phyſician or ſurgeon cannot be allowed to Infirmary patients on their admiſſion, conſiſtently with the regular and eſtabliſhed ſucceſſion of medical attendance. Perſonal confidence, however, is not of leſs importance, towards the relief of the ſick poor,

than of the rich, under ſimilar circumſtances. The phyſicians of this charity, therefore, ſhall indulge the partiality of patients, by calling into conſultation the favourite practitioner. The rectitude and wiſdom of this conduct will be more apparent, when it is recollected, that patients not unfrequently requeſt their diſcharge, on a deceitful plea of having received relief, and ſoon after procure another recommendation, that they may be admitted under the phyſician or ſurgeon of their choice.

114. The ſtricteſt temperance is incumbent on the faculty, as the practice both of phyſic and ſurgery, at all times, requires the exerciſe of a clear and vigorous underſtanding: the phyſicians and ſurgeons, therefore, ſhould never be unprepared: for, on emergencies, a ſteady hand, an acute eye, or an unclouded head, may be eſſential to the well being, and even the life of a fellow creature.

115. Although the phyſicians and ſurgeons ſhall pay attention to œconomy, in general, in their preſcriptions, yet they ſhall not ſuffer themſelves to be reſtrained, by parſimonious conſiderations, from preſcribing *drugs* of a *high price*, and *wine*, &c. when required, in diſeaſes of danger or malignity. In many caſes, if drugs of inferior efficacy be employed, it will be neceſſary to continue them for a longer period of time, which will more than counterbalance any ſaving in the price. If the caſe, however, were otherwiſe, no œconomy of fatal tendency ought to be admitted into inſtitutions founded on principles of the pureſt beneficence.

116. To further profeſſional improvement, a friendly and unreſerved intercourſe ſhall ſubſiſt between the gentlemen of the faculty, with a mutual communication of whatever is extraordinary and intereſting, in the courſe of their hoſpital practice: and an account of every *caſe*, *operation*, or *diſſection*, which is rare, curious, or inſtructive, ſhall be drawn up by the phyſician or ſurgeon, under whoſe care it has been; and be entered in a *regiſter* to be preſerved as the property of the Infirmary.

117. Much advantage would alſo accrue to medical ſcience from keeping accurate *monthly* and *annual returns* of *diſeaſes* of Infirmaries, which ought to be publiſhed along with their annual reports. Theſe returns ſhould conſiſt of *four tables*; the *firſt*, exhibiting the diſeaſes of all the patients admitted to the Infirmary, during each month of the year; the *ſecond*, the ſeveral diſeaſes of the patients, during one year, with their events; the *third*, the number of males and females, labouring under each diſeaſe, in the ſeveral ſtages of life; and the *fourth*, containing a particular view of the diſeaſes, the ſex, age, &c. of thoſe who die in the courſe of the year. By inſpecting tables conſtructed on this plan, any perſon may, at once, aſcertain the riſe, progreſs, and decline of epidemics; the comparative degrees of mortality occaſioned by different diſeaſes; the ſtages of life at which mankind are liable to particular diſtempers; the difference of the ſeaſons with reſpect to healthfulneſs; and other circumſtances of equal importance. To the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the reſpective charities ſuch tables are of the utmoſt importance; for without them they may long perſevere in erroneous practice without detection, or even ſuſpicion.

118. It is one of the inſtitutions of this Infirmary, *(ſee rule 43)* that, before any of the greater operations are performed, all the phyſicians and ſurgeons ſhall be called to conſultation: but, in other caſes, ſuch a numerous conſultation would not only alarm the patients, but, on many accounts, would not promiſe to be of ſo much advantage as the confidential conſultation of two, or at moſt four, of the gentlemen of the faculty, when the caſe is of a mixed or intricate nature. The phyſicians and ſurgeons, therefore, ſhall promote ſuch conſultations in lingering and difficult caſes, in order that the patients, if they cannot be diſmiſſed in perfect health, may be ſatisfied they have obtained all the advantages which the charity is capable of affording them. In ſuch conſultations the ordinary phyſician or ſurgeon ſhall call in the aid of any one of his colleagues, in whom the patient may repoſe moſt confidence.

119. In every conſultation the phyſician or ſurgeon who calls in the aid of his brethren, ſhall, before they viſit the patient, conciſely and accurately ſtate to them, the caſe to be conſidered. In conſultations on medical caſes, after they have examined the patient, the junior phyſician ſhall deliver his opinion firſt, and the others in ſucceſſion, according to their ſeniority in the Infirmary. The ſame order ſhall be obſerved in chirurgical caſes; and a majority ſhall be deciſive in both. No deciſion, however, ſhall reſtrain the acting practitioner from making ſuch variations in the treatment, as a change in the circumſtances of the diſorder may afterwards require. In conſultations on mixed caſes the junior ſurgeon ſhall deliver his opinion firſt, and his brethren afterwards in ſucceſſion. The junior phyſician preſent ſhall deliver his opinion after the ſenior ſurgeon, and the other phyſicians in the order above preſcribed.

120. During the performance of operations a decorous ſilence ſhall be obſerved. It may be humane and ſalutary, however, for one of the attending phyſicians or ſurgeons to ſpeak occaſionally to the patient, and to give him aſſurance, if conſiſtent with truth, that the operation goes on well, and promiſes a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful termination.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE form of a letter to be ſent to the *ordinary* members of the houſe-committee, upon their *firſt* appointment, together with inſtructions for conducting the uſual proceedings of the committee. *(See ſtatute VIII.)*

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, April 18

Sir,

I am directed by the general court now ſitting, to acquaint you, that you have been choſen an ordinary member of the houſe-committee, for two years enſuing; and as the intereſts of the charity materially depend upon the punctual diſcharge of this duty, according to the inſtructions ſubjoined, your attendance at the Infirmary, every Thurſday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, is earneſtly requeſted.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE USUAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE-COMMITTEE.

THE chairman, after having ordered the names of the governors preſent to be regiſtered, and the minutes of the preceding committee to be read by the ſecretary, is to pay particular attention to the following directions:—

1ſt. To call for an account of the patients, who have been received for accidents, during the courſe of the preceding week; and of the vacant beds in the houſe.

2d. To call for the weekly liſt of ſuch patients, as

the phyſicians and ſurgeons judge proper to be diſcharged; and alſo of thoſe in-patients whoſe caſes may be treated with equal advantage as out-patients; in order that the firſt claſs of patients may be diſmiſſed, and the latter made out-patients; and ſtrictly to enjoin the patients who are diſcharged, not to neglect returning thanks to Almighty God, in their reſpective places of worſhip, for the benefit they have received, and to the ſubſcribers who recommended them.

3d. To admit ſuch patients as on examination, by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, are judged proper to be received.

4th. On the firſt Thurſday of every month, to call for the book containing the determination of the phyſicians and ſurgeons concerning patients who have been two months or longer in the houſe: that they may be diſcharged, if they are not likely to be cured, or to receive eſſential benefit.

5th. To examine all the tradeſmen's bills, on the laſt *Thurſday* of every month, and to order payment thereof; to call in, and inſpect the account of drugs and medicines ordered by the houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, on the laſt Thurſday of every quarter; and to requeſt the phyſicians, ſurgeons, and ſuch apothecaries as are governors, to inſpect the drugs and medicines of the ſhop, at leaſt once in three months.

6th. On the laſt Thurſday of every month, before the other buſineſs is begun, to appoint two of the members of the committee to go through and inſpect the different wards, the ſtore-room, and ſhop, and every other part of the houſe, and to make ſuch enquiries as are recommended to be made by the houſe-viſitors; *(See No. II. of this appendix)* and to enter, in the minutes of the day, a report of the actual ſtate of the houſe.

7th, To read the entries in the houſe-viſitors' book, and rectify ſuch abuſes as are therein mentioned.

8th. To ſee what former orders of the general courts, or of the houſe-committee, remain without having been carried into effect; alſo to read *rule VI.*

9th. At the laſt meeting of the committee preceding the general court in *April*, to read rule 11th, reſpecting the inventory of houſehold goods and furniture; and in the advertiſement for calling the general court in April, to give notice of the election of the ordinary members of the committee, according to *ſtatute VII.*

10th. In caſe of vacancies in offices to read *ſtatutes X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV.* and to publiſh an advertiſement, agreeably to the form in this appendix, *No. III.* in all the Newcaſtle papers.

No. II.

Form of a letter to be ſent to the houſe-viſitors every week, together with the method to be followed by them, in diſcharging the duties of their office.—*(See ſtatute* IX.)

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 18

Sir,

By order of the houſe-committee, I am to acquaint you, that you are deſired to take upon you the office of houſe-viſitor, for the enſuing week; and as the committee are fully perſuaded, that the regular and proper performance of this office, will contribute moſt eſſentially to the welfare of the charity, you are requeſted to viſit the houſe, during the week, as often as poſſible.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

Mr }
is your colleague. }

METHOD TO BE FOLLOWED IN PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF HOUSE-VISITOR.

THE houſe-viſitor ſhould go through the whole houſe, and be attentive to its cleanlineſs, regularity, and œconomy. He ſhould examine particularly if the wards be clean, and free from impure ſmells; the beds and bed-linen clean. He ſhould examine the proviſions, and taſte the bread and beer, that he may judge of their goodneſs. He ſhould order the nurſes and ſervants out of each ward, and each patient to be by his reſpective bedſide: and then ſhould make all, or ſuch of the following enquiries as he may judge neceſſary.

1ſt. Whether the apothecary or matron have any complaint to make againſt any patients, or ſervants of the houſe, for immorality or diſorderly behaviour?

2d. Whether the patients are well treated; and whether they have been duly attended by the phyſicians, ſurgeons, houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, matron and nurſes? Having made theſe and any other particular enquiries which may occur, the viſitor ſhould enter his report in the houſe-viſitors' book.

No. III.

Forms of advertiſements for ſupplying vacancies in offices.

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 18

1ſt. *A ſpecial court of the governors will be held at the Infirmary on Thurſday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for electing a* * *in the room of*

As it is eſſential to the proſperity of the charity, each governor, in caſe of competition, is requeſted not to engage his

* If the vacancy be for a phyſician, the following addition is to be made to the advertiſement: "Every candidate must produce a certificate of his degree, or his diploma, and leave it with the houſe-committee, previous to the day of election."—*See Statute* XII.

vote in favor of any particular candidate, till he has made enquiries into, and conſidered, the comparative merits, and characters of all who offer themſelves.

By order,

Secretary.

2dly. When a houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary is wanted, the following is the form of the advertiſement.

A ſpecial court of the governors will be held at the Infirmary, on Thurſday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, in the room of, &c.

By the ſtatutes for the government of this charity, every candidate for this office muſt be free from the burthen of a family, and leave, with the houſe-committee, teſtimonials of having regularly ſtudied medicine, anatomy, and ſurgery, and of being acquainted with the general mode of hoſpital practice. The governors, therefore, are requeſted, in caſe of competition, not to engage their votes, till they have examined the teſtimonials, and made enquiries into the characters and merits of all the candidates who may offer.

By order,

Secretary.

3d. When the vacancy is for a matron, the following addition is to be made to the advertiſement.

Every candidate for this office muſt be healthy; not above forty years of age; free from the burthen of a family; and muſt leave, with the houſe committee, previous to the day of election, teſtimonials of her qualifications and character. The governors are requeſted, in caſe of competition, not to engage

their votes till they have examined the teſtimonials, and made enquiries into the comparative merits and characters of all the candidates.

By order,

Secretary.

No. IV.

Form of a letter to be ſent to ſubſcribers, who are in arrear. *(See rule 3.)*

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 180

By order of the houſe-committee, I am reſpectfully to acquaint you, that your annual ſubſcription of to the Infirmary, commenced, for this year, upon of April laſt, and is now in arrear two months; I am therefore to requeſt you will have the goodneſs to tranſmit the ſame to the treaſurer and excuſe the liberty of this application.

I am your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

No. V.

Form of a letter to be ſent to the repreſentatives of a deceaſed annual ſubſcriber.—*(See rule 4.)*

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 180

According to the fourth rule of this ſociety, of which the deceaſed was a member, I am to requeſt your continuance of ſubſcription, and to inform you, that you are empowered to recommend patients, during the remainder of the year, for which ſubſcribed.

I am your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

No. VI.

Form of a letter to recommend patients, to be addreſſed to the houſe-committee of governors of the Infirmary. —*(See rule* 17.*)*

To the houſe-committee of governors of the Infirmary, Newcaſtle.

GENTLEMEN,

Being well ſatisfied that the bearer of the pariſh of in the county of is a proper object of the charity as to circumſtances; if upon examination is judged to be ſo with regard to diſeaſe, I deſire you will admit to be a patient of the Infirmary.

N. B. 1ſt. Patients recommended by letter are admitted on Thurſdays *only*, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon.

2d. Perſons meeting with ſudden accidents are admitted at any hour of the day or night, as in or out-patients, without recommendation.

3d. Patients muſt be ſent as clean as poſſible, and with proper changes of linen: and chirurgical patients, when bandages and dreſſings are neceſſary, ſhould bring along with them old linen, if they can procure it.

4th. No woman big with child; no child under ſeven years of age, except when a ſurgical operation is required; no perſons afflicted with inſanity, labouring under ſmall-pox, meaſles, or infectious fevers; afflicted with cancers not admitting of operation, or labouring under ſcrophula of a high taint, (unleſs when ſome important operation is required;) no perſons in the laſt ſtage of conſumption, hectic fever, or dropſy; afflicted with palſy, proceeding from a worn-out conſtitution, or from the decay of old age; judged to be incurable,

or in a dying ſtate, can be admitted as in-patients on any account. Governors are therefore earneſtly requeſted to obtain information, from medical men in their neighbourhood, on theſe points before granting letters of recommendation, by which means the fatigue and expence of an unneceſſary journey may be prevented.

5th. Patients labouring under any diſeaſes, except thoſe which are infectious, are admitted as out-patients: and provided they are able to attend *regularly*, are ſupplied with advice and medicines.

No. VII.

Form of a letter to be ſent to a ſubſcriber, notifying whether a patient recommended by has been thought moſt proper to be received as an in or out-patient.—*(See rule 20.)*

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 180

By order of the houſe-committee, I am to acquaint you that recommended by you, has this day been examined by and is thought moſt proper to be admitted an patient of the Infirmary.

I am your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

No. VIII.

Form of a letter to be ſent to the recommender of a patient, when he or ſhe is judged proper to be an in-patient, but cannot be received for want of room.—*(See rule 21.)*

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 180

By order of the houſe-committee, I am to acquaint you that recommended by you, has been examined

by and is thought proper to be an in-patient, but cannot be received into the houſe at preſent for want of room; will, in the mean time, receive relief as an out-patient, and be admitted into the houſe as ſoon as there is a vacancy.

I am your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

No. IX.

Form of a letter to be ſent to the recommender of an in-patient, when diſcharged cured.—(*See Rule* 22.)

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 180

By order of the houſe-committee, I am to acquaint you, that recommended by you, and admitted an in-patient, has, this day, been diſcharged cured.

I am, your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

No. X.

Form of a letter to be ſent to a recommender when a patient is diſcharged for irregularity.—(*See rule* 23.)

Infirmary, Newcaſtle, 180

I am to acquaint you, that the houſe-committee, being fully aſſured, upon examination, of the irregular behaviour of recommended by you, have this day diſcharged for ſuch irregularity.

I am your obedient ſervant,

Secretary.

No. XI.

Method of proceeding at Quarterly and Special Courts, and at the Anniversary Meeting.

1ſt. At every quarterly court, the minutes of the laſt quarterly court are to be read, and then the minutes of the houſe-committee for the preceding quarter. The court, after this, ſhould inſpect the accounts; tranſact ſuch buſineſs as ſhall be laid before it; and appoint the *extraordinary* members of the houſe-committee for the following quarter.—(*See Statutes* IV. VI. VII. XVIII.)

2d. At the quarterly court, in *April*, the ſix new *ordinary* members of the houſe-committee, and the treaſurer, are to be elected; the place of the *anniverſary-meeting* of all the contributors fixed; the preacher of the annual ſermon nominated; and a committee of three governors appointed to draw up the *annual report* of the ſtate of the charity.—(*See Statutes* VII. X. XXI.)

3d. At every ſpecial court, the minute of the houſe-committee, or the requiſition to the ſecretary, relating to the buſineſs, for which the court is called, is to be read, previous to the buſineſs being entered upon.—(*See Statute* V.)

4th. At every quarterly and ſpecial court, the minutes of the proceedings, and the names of the governors preſent are to be regiſtered.—(*See Statute* XVIII.)

5th. At the anniverſary meeting, the printed *annual report* of the ſtate of the Infirmary is to be diſtributed.—(*See Statute* XXI.)

No. XII.

Form of printed Directions to be given to every Out-Patient of the Infirmary.

r. is your
and you are to attend at the Infirmary every
at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, during the continuance of your diſorder; and you are every time to bring back all the medicines which you have not taken, and all your bottles, phials, and gallypots, well cleaned and waſhed. You are not to preſume to loiter about the Infirmary-gate, or places adjacent, but come directly into the place appointed to receive you; and as ſoon as your buſineſs is diſpatched, you muſt return home. When you have had notice to be diſcharged, you ſhall appear at the Infirmary on the *Thurſday* following, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to return thanks to the gentlemen of the houſe-committee, for the benefit you have received from the charity. If you neglect to attend according to theſe directions, or if unable to attend, you do not ſend one of your family, or a friend, to give an account of the ſtate of your health to your
you will be diſcharged for non-attendance, and after that you cannot be admitted, on any recommendation whatever.

No. XIII.

Form of leaving a Legacy to the Infirmary.

All perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to contribute to this charity by their laſt will and teſtament, are deſired to do it *exactly* in the following words, as from the want of the

proper form the good intentions of teſtators have, in ſome inſtances, been totally defeated : —

I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. or the ſurvivors of them, the ſum of upon truſt, and to the intent, that they do pay the ſame to the treaſurer, for the time being, of a ſociety calling themſelves,- " THE GOVERNORS OF THE INFIRMARY FOR THE COUNTIES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND ; *which ſaid ſum I charge upon my perſonal eſtate, and deſire that it may be applied to the charitable deſigns of the ſaid ſociety.*"

TABLES

No. XIV.

TABLES OF DIET.

1*st*. *COMMON DIET.*

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST. From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage, or a pint of hasty pudding with milk.
DINNER. A pint of broth, with 8 oz. of boiled mutton, beef, or veal, and vegetables.
SUPPER. A pint of broth and vegetables.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST. From a pint to a pint and a half of rice gruel or rice milk.
DINNER. 12 oz. of rice or bread pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or hasty pudding with milk.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST. From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage, or a pint of hasty pudding with milk.
DINNER. A pint of broth, with 8 oz. of boiled mutton, beef, or veal, and vegetables.
SUPPER. A pint of broth with vegetables.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST. From a pint to a pint and half of rice gruel or rice milk.
DINNER. 4 oz. of boiled mutton or beef, with 8 oz. of flour pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of broth.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of panado.
DINNER. 6 oz. of baked mutton or veal, with boiled potatoes or other vegetables.
SUPPER. A pint of water gruel or milk pottage.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST. From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage.
DINNER. 12 oz. of flour or rice pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage or hasty pudding with milk.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST. From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage.
DINNER. 4oz. of boiled mutton or beef, with a pint of broth.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage or gruel.

A pint and a half of beer daily.

For every gallon of broth, three pounds of mutton or veal, or two pounds of lean beef, to be put in above the common allowance of meat.

2d. REDUCED DIET.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of Water gruel, or milk pottage.
DINNER. A pint of broth, with 2oz. of mutton or veal.
SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of gruel, or panado.
DINNER. A pint of rice milk, or 8oz. of rice pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, with sugar.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk pottage.
DINNER. A pint of broth, with roots.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or gruel.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. 8oz. of bread or potatoe pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of gruel, or panado.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of gruel, or panado.
DINNER. 2oz. of mutton or veal, with 6oz. of potatoes.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or water gruel.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk pottage, panado or gruel.
DINNER. 8oz. of potatoe or bread pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or panado.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of rice milk.
DINNER. A pint of broth, with 4 oz. of potatoes.
SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage.

A pint of beer daily.

Each patient on common and reduced diet, is allowed, per day, a loaf of bread, weighing 12 oz.

3*d*. *MILK DIET.*

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. A pint of rice milk, or hasty pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or water gruel.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. 8 oz. of rice or bread pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. A pint of rice milk.
SUPPER. A pint of boiled milk.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. 8 oz. of bread pudding, boiled or baked.
SUPPER. A pint of boiled milk.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. A pint of rice milk, or boiled milk.
SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. 8 oz. of rice or bread pudding.
SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.
DINNER. A pint of rice milk.
SUPPER. A pint of boiled milk.

Bread, the same as in common and reduced diet.
Drink milk and water, barley water, and rice gruel.

4th. LOW DIET.

Patients in a state of fever, and after accidents and operations of consequence, generally require *low* diet, or a cool temperate regimen: water gruel or tea therefore will be proper for breakfast; rice gruel, sago, and the like, for dinner and supper; small beer, when the patients long for it, with the permission of the physician or surgeon. Six ounces of bread per day, will be sufficient for patients on low diet. Two ounces of sugar.

N. B. The physicians and surgeons, according to the state of the respective diseases of their several patients, have the discretionary power of making variations in any of the above tables of diet, of allowing a more full diet, and of prescribing wine and other liquors, &c. when they judge them necessary.—*(See rules 33 and 115.)*

FINIS.

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